The Pittsburgh Gazette.

ESTABLISHED JULY 29, 1786.---VOL. 91.---NO. 83. FRIDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 3, 1876. EIGHT DOLLARS PER ANNUM.

DAILY GAZETTE.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

—Organization is success.

—Beecher feels vindicated.

—Centennial fashions in railroad circles—*Long trains.*

—Apt to be hot-headed—the man who has a fire in his eye.

—The Indians are varying affairs by having little scrimmages among themselves now.

—Schurz expressed himself as particularly gratified at the reception given him last night.

—The Hampton rifle clubs in South Carolina have been metamorphosed into "Tilden base-ball clubs." This should be put a short stop to.

—Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe is living in a pretty little cottage at Hartford, and is as sprightly and full of enthusiasm as a bright young girl.

—That was sharp of Kalakaua. He put in a bill of $50,000 for expenses when he reached home, but didn't say a word about having been dead-headed.

—Hon. William M. Evarts' speech is generally pronounced by the New York press as the greatest stump speech of the campaign delivered in New York.

—G. W. Childs, A. M., is composing an obituary poem about M. du Sommerard. It is said to be less beatific and soothing than the ordinary run of obituary poems.

—Gen. Early, in introducing Gen. Fitzhugh Lee, at the Lynchburg fair, lately, observed gravely that as the close of the war Gen. Lee had turned his sword into a fishing hook.

—Dr. J. C. Ayer presented a beautiful hall, costing $60 000, to the town which bears his name. The woodwork is all finished in cherry-pectoral, and has a light and Ayery appearance.

—Philadelphians are asking themselves if it is really worth while to go to work and elect another President next week. Why not wait, they say, until after the Exhibition closes?

—The Chicago *Times* finds a new peril to our institutions in the dire threat of a young department clerk to hand in his resignation immediately in case the election don't go to suit him. Can't this terrible issue be averted?

—The decrease of the public debt during the month of October was $3,338,139. The total decrease since June 1st has been ten and a half millions. This illustrates the force of Mr. Tilden's charge that we are living beyond our income.

—It is estimated that the demand for cotton in Europe next year will exceed the supply. This circumstance assures fair prices to the cotton growers, and is one of the signs which indicate the return of better times for all industries.

—Tilden, according to Frank Leslie's artist, has seen only thirty-five summers, is as plump as a partridge, and has the vigor and elasticity of a trapeze performer. Look on that picture, and then think of the subtle old lawyer, and of his skill in dismembering a railway a little more neatly than a spider can operate on a fly for transfusion of blood.

—The London *World* announces that Messrs. Brock, the Crystal Palace pyrotechnists, who have recently delighted Americans by their displays at the Philadelphia Exhibition, are engaged to give a grand fireworks show at Dublin on the occasion of the proclamation of Her Majesty as Empress of India. The grandest of the set pieces in fireworks will cost, it is said, £4,000.

—Monsieur du Sommerard is wanted in Philadelphia. The people of that city are anxious to give him a "reception." Already their hands are stretched out toward him eagerly, and they are clawing the air wildly. Should he come, they would give him an assurance of their consideration so *distingue* that there wouldn't be enough left of du Sommerard to be swept up.

—The gentleman who directs the calcium light at the Academy should be more careful hereafter in managing the special department. It somewhat marred the effects of a beautiful, pathetic situation, when Miss Kellogg, while rent with grief and engaged in deep prayer at the steps of the church, was compelled to say in tones distinctly audible, "Put out that light."—*Philadelphia Bulletin.*

—"I want you to play something brilliant and dashing," said young Mr. Romeo to the organist arranging for the music at his wedding, "none of those old, die-away, worn-out things usually played." "How would Beethoven's 'Symphony in E minor, arranged as a fantasia in four flats and one stop to the high C, suit you?" inquired the musician. "Well," said the bridegroom elect, evidently puzzled, "if it's got the ring and go of the 'Skidmore Guards,' or 'Tommy Make Room for Your Auntie' in it, I think it'll do."

—The new French "Biographie Generale," published in forty-six volumes, contains the extraordinary statement that Horace Greeley began life as an artist. Other American subjects are handled with want of accuracy, or not at all. Thus James Gordon Bennett, Sr., John G. Whittier, Henry Ward Beecher, George Bancroft, and Ralph Waldo Emerson are not mentioned. These omissions in the American department of the work are unfortunate, since it is generally conceded to be full and accurate in its notices of prominent personages of other nationalities.

—Speaking of a recent case wherein the sentence of a woman convicted of murder was committed for life by a chivalrous judge the New York *Times* remarks: "Having gone so far in our determination to honor and protect woman, we ought to go a step further. Now that it is settled that no woman can be hanged for murder, we should also exempt the sex from punishment for lesser crimes. We have given women authority to take our lives whenever they desire, and we ought to be equally willing to surrender to them our property. The chivalry which refuses to hang a woman for murder, but will punish her severely for theft is inconsistent. What is wanted is an amendment to the Constitution guaranteeing to women the full enjoyment of theft, arson, forgery, and other crimes. The world will then see that we are the most chivalrous people in existence, and that our respect for women is so unbounded that we regard them as licensed criminals, and hold them to be as responsible as full-grown lunatics or chemically pure idiots."

The Gubernatorial Canvass in Tennessee.

MEMPHIS, November 2.—Gen. Maney, Independent Republican candidate for Governor, furnished the following at midnight to-night:

To the Public:

Finding it impossible to unite the support relied on for election, I deem it in the best interests of the object desired by my supporters to withdraw my name as a candidate for Governor.

Respectfully,

GEO. MANEY.

This leaves Governor Porter, the Democratic nominee, Dorsey Thomas, Independent Democrat, and Esquire Yardley, colored, Independent Republican, in the field.

Call for a Christian Convention in Chicago.

CHICAGO, November 2.—The city pastors to-day united with Moody and Sankey in calling for November 22d and 23d, at the Tabernacle, a Christian Convention in connection with the revival, which is to discuss topics most vital to the progress of Christianity. Arrangements are making with hotels and railroads for a reduction to delegates. Similar conventions were held in London, Liverpool, Philadelphia and New York, and thousands of leading clergymen attended.

Brigham Young's Troubles.

SALT LAKE, November 2.—There was an effort made yesterday to replevin the property of Brigham Young that had been sold at auction by the commissioner. The Judge forbade the clerk of Court to issue and file the necessary papers, but reconsidered his action to-day, and the papers have been issued, and the property is now in charge of the United States marshal.

Walking 1,300 Miles in 1,300 Consecutive Hours.

LOUISVILLE, November 2.—Frank Johnson who has undertaken to walk 1,300 miles in 1,300 consecutive hours at Phœnix Hill Park in this city, completed 1,037 miles at six o'clock this evening. He is in fine spirits, and his backers are confident that he will succeed.

Attempt to Blow Up a Residence.

RONDOUT, November 2.—The entire front of the residence of Augustus Supples, of this city, was blown out this morning at three o'clock by a charge of powder placed in the window by some malicious person. The occupants of the house were uninjured.

A Desperado Killed.

LITTLE ROCK, November 2.—W. D. Stewart, a desperado and citizen of the Indian Nation, who murdered a man named Henry, was arrested on Cotton Plant on Tuesday by Deputy Federal Marshals. He attempted to escape and was shot dead.

Violating the Election Laws in Brooklyn.

NEW YORK, November 2.—There were five arrests in Brooklyn this forenoon for fraudulent naturalization or registration. The officers are looking for other known violators of the election laws.

Centennial Notes.

PHILADELPHIA, November 2.—The cash admissions to the Centennial up to 1 P. M. to-day were 106,340.

The Bishop Allen monument on the grounds was unveiled precisely at noon.

SECOND EDITION

FOREIGN NEWS.

The Eastern Question.

A Two Months' Armistice Accepted by the Porte.

Peace Negotiations to be Immediately Inaugurated.

THE WAR.

A Flag of Truce.

BELGRADE, November 2.—The Servian Government has instructed General Tchernayeff to send a flag of truce to Abdul Karim, the Turkish commander-in-chief, to inquire whether he has been notified of the conclusion of the armistice.

Neutrality.

BUCHAREST, November 2.—The Roumanian Senate and Chamber of Deputies assembled in extraordinary session to-day. The reigning Prince opened the session with a remarkable pacific speech, in the course of which he said: We receive from the guaranteeing powers every inducement to maintain neutrality. We are fairly convinced that tranquility will be restored in the immediate future.

PARIS, November 2.—The Duke de Cazes has declared officially before the Budget Committee that the Government intends to maintain absolute neutrality in the event of complications in the East.

The Armistice Accepted.

ST. PETERSBURG, November 2.—An official telegram received here from Gen. Ignatieff announces that the Porte has accepted the two months' armistice, beginning November 1st, and has ordered the immediate cessation of hostilities.

BELGRADE, November 2.—It is officially announced that both armies will retain the positions they now hold.

The Peace Negotiations.

LONDON, November 3.—The *Post* publishes in an official form the following paragraph: Turkey having accepted an armistice, we understand Russia has taken immediate steps to press forward negotiations for arrangements for all pending questions on the basis of the English proposals.

The Bulgarian Massacres.

The *Post* also states that an official investigation shows that only 3,100 persons were killed by Turks in Bulgaria.

A Conference.

A telegram from Constantinople says it is believed that a conference will assemble shortly.

A dispatch from Paris and one from Constantinople also state that a conference will be held, and add that a representative of the Porte will be admitted to it by some such compromise as that described by the London *Post* of October 26, according to which the six powers will deliberate on reforms, and the Turkish representative will only take a seat when the results are to be declared.

CUBA.

Troops from Spain.

HAVANA, November 2.—A battalion of troops, 1,000 strong, arrived from Spain, yesterday.

Financial Aid.

A cable dispatch from Barcelona, Spain, to Captain General Jovellar, announces the establishment there of a colonial bank, which promises all necessary financial resources for suppressing the insurrection.

Insurrection.

In the interior of the Island are reported, which have caused great damage in some of the richest districts.

BEECHER VINDICATED.

His Congregational Brethren Regard Him as Worthy of their Confidence and Love.

NEW YORK, November 2.—The Congregational Association of New York and Brooklyn have issued to the public a statement of their action in regard to the charges against Rev. Henry Ward Beecher's morals, which were to be brought before the Advisory Council Commission. The committee appointed last winter to co-operate in bringing evidence before that commission report that up to this day, after more than six months' opportunity to speak, and after a most urgent and public entreaty that every one would speak who had anything to say against him, no one had seen fit to respond. No one had undertaken to make, either before the association or before the commission, the slightest responsible charge against the moral character of Rev. Henry Ward Beecher. The report of the commission was adopted, and the following preamble and resolution passed:

WHEREAS, The report of said committee indicates that there is no substantial ground for believing in the guilt of Mr. Beecher, be it therefore

Resolved, That we do, therefore, as an association, regard our brother as worthy of our confidence and love, and express to him our sympathy in the severe trial through which he has passed.

BATTLE BETWEEN INDIANS

Shoshones Attacked by a War Party of Sioux—Only One Shoshone Out of a Band of Fifty Lodges Escapes.

SALT LAKE, November 2.—A report from Camp Stambaugh, Wy., says a village of fifty lodges of Shoshones was attacked on October 30th by a large number of Sioux, a war party, estimated at about 1,200 lodges, at Painted Rock, near the scene of Captain Bates' fight in July, 1874, and about ninety miles from Camp Stambaugh. As far as learned only one Shoshone, by the name of Dumpy, escaped, who was the Indian that saved the life of Captain Henry in Crook's second fight this summer.

THE WAR OF RACES.

Six Negroes Mortally Wounded at a Meeting in Ariesia, Miss.

NEW ORLEANS, November 2.—General Augur, commanding the department, received a dispatch from Ariesia, Miss., stating that a meeting there yesterday ended in a free fight and the wounding of six negroes mortally. The United States troops were called upon by prominent citizens, and their prompt appearance prevented further disturbance. All is quiet now. The citizens desire the troops to remain to prevent a repetition of the riot.

Sports on the Turf.

WASHINGTON, November 2.—The races to-day were well attended. The mile and a half dash for all ages was won by Inspiration, Burgoo second, Tom O'Neil third. Time 2:41½. The second race, mile heats, was won by Courier, Moorhen second, Bob Kirk third. Time 1:44¾ and 1:46. The riders of Waco and Leamington, Second were disqualified to ride during the remainder of the meeting for foul riding, and their horses put back, Leamington to the sixth place and Waco to the 7th. The hurdle race for horses that never won a hurdle race or steeple chase, one and a half miles, over six hurdles, was won by Risk, Paladin second, New York third. Time 2:56.

RICHMOND, VA., November 2.—There was a trotting race to-day at the Fair grounds, mile heats, best three in five, for a purse of $700. The entries were Adelaide, Lady Maude and Nettie, all Northern horses. Adelaide won the first, third and fourth heats and race. Nettie won the second heat. Best time 2:25¾.

A Female Swindler.

PHILADELPHIA, November 2.—This morning Mary Gibson, *alias* Mary Hanson, was arrested on a curious charge of swindling. Samuel W. Garrison, of Jersey City, charged that she had obtained from him the sum of $1,469 29 by representing that a relative in Germany had left her a bequest of $700,000, which she had deposited for safe keeping in the hands of Cardinal McCloskey. She was sent to Jersey City for trial.

Attempt to Drown a Boy.

WOODSTOCK, VT., November 2.—Last evening, shortly after dark, Meyron Emory, a lad of seventeen, was seized near his home by three masked men, bound, gagged and dragged two miles to Silver lake, and thrown in. The men fled, and Emory managed to free himself and get ashore, where he was found, completely exhausted and insensible. The perpetrators have not been discovered, and no cause can be assigned.

Marine News.

PHILADELPHIA, November 2.—Arrived—The steamship Vaderland, from Antwerp.

SOUTHAMPTON, November 2.—The steamer Neckar, from New York, has arrived.

NEW YORK, November 2.—The steamships Victoria and State of Georgia, from Glasgow, have arrived.

QUEENSTOWN, November 2.—The steamship Montana, from New York, has arrived.

Yellow Fever.

SAVANNAH, November 2.—The total number of interments to-day were seven, of which five were from yellow fever.

MR. EVARTS' GREAT SPEECH.

A Remarkable Political Argument.

One of the Splendid Orations of the Campaign—A Few Choice Extracts—Mr. Tilden and His Record Shown Up—The Vital Questions of the Hour Discussed.

The great speech of Hon. Wm. M. Evarts at the Cooper Institute, New York, on Wednesday evening, is universally conceded by the New York press to have been the greatest political argument of the campaign in that city. The rush to hear him was so great that in fifteen minutes after the hall was opened it was filled, and thousands were subsequently turned away. Mr. Evarts' speech abounded in trenchant logic, keen-cutting sarcasm, and flashes of humor that alternately evoked cheers and laughter from the audience. We select a few passages which will give a general idea of the masterly effort:

After a few introductory words relative to the duty of the hour for every man to speak out, Mr. Evarts touched upon the general features of a Presidential canvass as seen in the arousing of the people and said: "When in the popular appreciation there does enter into the canvass questions that touch at the vital point, the integrity of the Government, the permanence and welfare of the State, then the agitations that attend that question supplant and overwhelm all the lesser questions that make up the staple of political discussions and differences. [Applause.] And the people of these United States determine for themselves, and know for themselves, whether in the impending election

These Vital Interests are Included

or are not; if they are, the people will act up to them; if they are not, they will not down at the bidding of any master or teacher, foreign or native. [Great applause.] I take it, the people of the United States know as much about Liberal and Tory politics as the financial agents of European houses in Wall street. [Great cheers and applause.] I take it to be possible that on the issues of American politics they know and feel a great deal more. [Renewed applause.] As I have said, when these issues come in they give law to the contest; they redivide the lines between the parties; they rally those who think the Northern people are better custodians of the interests that the Northern people maintain—(applause)—than anybody else can be, even their own countrymen residing in other parts of the country. [Applause.] Sometimes these issues come up late in the canvass. The good temper, the good faith, the honest purposes of the great mass of the American people make them slow to believe evil of any of their countrymen—(applause)—so slow in their past history that nothing but a war that has buried half a million of their chosen youth and exhausted a thousand millions of their treasure could open their eyes. But we don't need two such eye-openers in one generation." (Prolonged applause.)

Tilden Sketched.

Proceeding to speak of the candidates, Mr. Evarts thus touched up Tilden: "I will speak first of Governor Tilden, because I shall have the less occasion to say what concerning him, as you all know him as well as I do. But I have not one word to say in disparagement of his abilities, which are distinguished, or of the character of his mind, which is very marked; nor shall I deny that he has performed services of great value to the people of this city when he was fighting the Democracy, and the same is what he was doing a great service to the State when he was diminishing the taxes of the farmers; and I don't doubt that in those spheres of public usefulness he ought to be encouraged and continued by the people of the country. [Laughter and applause.] There he has made his fame, and whoever interrupts him in reaping the true harvest of those labors does him no service and may do the country a great deal of harm. But the question is obviously very different whether Governor Tilden at the head of the Democracy made up as it is, fighting the Republican party, is in the same line of usefulness that he was when he was fighting Tweed and Tammany Hall. [Laughter.] And there is room to doubt whether auditing the war claims of the Southern people will be likely to diminish the taxes of the farmers as what he has done in the service of the State. [Laughter.] These tickets then produced by Gov. Tilden may entitle him to ride on some other route and by some other train, but not by this, nor to the White House. [Applause.] And yet I can conceive an arrangement of the Democratic party wherein Gov. Tilden might be useful and safely its leader even in the conduct of the great affairs of the Federal Government. But I think the Republicans will prefer to choose a President of their own [applause]; and that the time has not yet come when they will elect Gov. Tilden and a united South. [Applause.] And if the Republican party can show everybody knows they will never be elected at all."

Specie Payments.

Discussing specie payments, Mr. Evarts argued that the gold dollar was the only basis of value, because it takes its value from other men's labor; because up to the last pennyweigh of its substance it is the exact amount of somebody's labor that got it out of them. He then showed that the Republican party was pledged to resumption. It is the law of the land to-day—[applause]—and it goes on to say that the Secretary of the Treasury should prepare and meet that duty thus imposed upon him by surplus from the revenue, or by the negotiation of bonds at a favorable rate of interest. Now Gov. Tilden, before he entered the currents of Presidential aspiration, thought that that was a good law, and that one of the best things about it was its definiteness and certainty, and that the State of New York ought to go and do likewise at the same time and in the same manner. But now he has discovered that naming a day for resumption is an insurmountable impediment to having resumption. [Laughter.] He said that the naming of the spring is nugatory, and therefore that preparing, I suppose, without resuming, is a great deal better—[laughter]—and he shows that it is a good thing to name a day on which you will start on a voyage or a journey, but it is a great embarrassment to know when you will arrive at the end of it. [Great laughter and applause.] I suppose that the steamers or the locomotives which are imagined or expected to draw people through in the regular time will be apt to burst their "bilers" in doing it. But this is not according to the common sense of the American people. I should as soon think of Gov. Tilden ascribing his long unmerrited life and long frequency with which he named the day for it —(great applause)—as to persuade him that having a certain time within which to prepare confidence and embarrassed the preparation. (Laughter.) The Democratic profession to fondness for paper money—of fondness for Republican and unconstitutional rags—has always seemed to me

The Extreme of Political Effrontery,

and I have seen some specimens of political effrontery sometimes even in Mr. Tilden, which I have belonged myself. I think, therefore, that the bankers in Wall street do not need any instruction as to whether the Republicans would handle the finances well, or whether they would bring about specie payments. They want some shrewd intelligence, if they could find it, that would prove to them that the Democrats would do the same thing, and I confess their application to me to perform that service is a complete failure. [Applause.] I have turned it over in my mind every way that I could. I have read Gov. Tilden's letter of acceptance backward and forward. [Laughter.] I have endeavored to see whether from you could get specie payments sooner with Tilden President, and Hendricks Vice President, or with Hendricks President and Tilden Vice President. [Laughter.] I have endeavored to see what there was that could prevent the Democratic party from overthrowing the sentiments of the Republican party as to the time of payment, and spending the two years after the election of Tilden up to January, 1879, in getting ready, and by a Democratic Congress and Senate, if they have one, extending the time—say for 60 to 90 days, or some such point—but I have been unable to understand it, and therefore my counsel is that the Republican party will take good care of the finances, and will resume specie payments, and that the Democrats will do as they shall be advised after the next election. [Applause.] Now, under these circumstances, as you cannot advise them after the election, I think you had better exercise your intention before. [Applause.]

Tilden's Veto.

Touching upon Tilden's statement that he would veto any bill to pay claims, the speaker said: "And Gov. Tilden, he says in his last letter that if the Democratic Congress and his party undertakes to do these thing he will veto them. (Laughter.) I have understood that Gen. Jackson was elected to veto a bank that the Whigs were for, but I never heard of choosing a President for vetoing the measures that his party were in favor of. Indeed, gentlemen, it may seem as if this Democratic party has a comes mincing up to gain the favor of the American people, relies for the graces both of its contour and its drapery upon the something that our modern ladies' dresses do—the "pull back." (Applause and laughter.) What if the "pull back" should break? (Laughter.) As I never knew what might happen to a lady, so I cannot tell, if the "pull-back" should break, what might happen to the party."

Mr. Evarts also discussed Civil Service Reform; paid particular attention to Mr. Tilden's record made during the war; contended that Tilden was but the embodiment of the old rebel ideas, and that to elect him would be to go back instead of forward in our national history. The nation, he thought, would not thus go back. There was one instance in history, that of the Stuarts, of England, where a nation had gone back to its old tyrannical rulers, and suffered twenty years of penance for the crime. It was a terrible lesson to all feeble lovers of liberty that like to bring back to power and dominion the foe they have vanquished. [Applause.] Now the annals of our time have changed, but the scorn, the undying contempt of the vanquished slave power will be dealt out to us loyal people if, after having had the courage and the fortitude to rescue the country from them, we, by our willing vote, having the question in our own hands, decide to let them back again. (Applause.)

Ah, the old parliamentary doggerel describes well the wisdom, the prudence of the Constitution:

Methinks I hear a lion in the lobby roar;
Say, Mr. Speaker, shall we bar the door
And keep him out? or let him in
And take our chances to get him out again?

The speech was closed with the following electric peroration: "Well, gentlemen, I think you have concluded that I do not consider that either the public credit, or the public faith, or the public weal, or the public peace, or the public Government, or the people of the United States, will be as safe under Tilden as they will be under Hayes. And I say unto these merchants and bankers in the gross, that in my opinion of the prudent choice between the two men, I cannot occupy your attention tonight until the late hours with all the details by which, if not an absolute drowning of the public credit, a continual threat of that drowning would invest our securities in all the markets of the world. But I will put it bright and clear—that a people that by the suffrage, after having had the courage to stand to their opinion of the Constitution, and having differed from Buchanan and agreed with Jackson and fought it out on that line, should vote back a President that agrees with Buchanan and meets the denunciation and scorn that Jackson would show down upon him were he alive—that nation loses stability of purpose, courage in civil matters, prudence in affairs of State, and, although fighting things out the great qualities of a nation, fighting don't improve the price of its bonds."

Well, Governor Tilden cannot be made President of the United States (loud and prolonged applause), in any view of the canvass, without the vote of the State of New York. He cannot carry the vote of the State of New York, unless by the vote of the people of the city of New York and its neighborhood. (Voice—"Peter Cooper is going to be President of the United States.") And you, citizens of New York, not only now wield that vast power and influence that belongs to your wealth, your intelligence, your connections with the industry and the prosperity of all the land, but you have got the actual hold on the power itself, and as you determine, and as you act, from now till the 7th of November next, will the determination be whether this city shall throw such a majority as overcomes the vast preponderance in the rural portion of the State, I speak as to wise men. Vote for Tilden, if you please, but vote, lowing what will happen and what you are doing, and will have done! I have never thought it possible that my countrymen, with the issue developed before them, in time could ever reproduce the phantom of Buchanan's likeness in the presidential chair. It may be. It may be that on the 14th of April next the anniversary of the firing on Sumter and the anniversary of the murder of Lincoln, Governor Tilden was by the votes of a free people to be its great Chief Magistrate. But I wouldn't believe it beforehand. [Applause.] And I hope I shall never have occasion to believe it afterward. It may be, but I don't believe it, that the people of this country with this record of the political opinions of Mr. Tilden, and this record of the party that is behind him, pressing on their notice, may be foolish enough with the power of their vote, may put the golden chain of their public favor about his neck, and may applaud him as the man that this people delighteth to honor. But I don't believe they will, and if they do, the depth and the measure of their repentance, it is not worth while now to insist upon. [Loud and prolonged applause.]

ACCIDENTS ON THE RAIL.

Collision on the Pennsylvania Road.

ELIZABETH, N. J., November 2.—A north bound local passenger train on the Pennsylvania Railroad was wrecked this morning at 7 o'clock south of Linden depot by running into two freight cars detached from a preceding train and left standing on the track. The locomotive was turned upside down, the first passenger car ran over it and split the detached cars in two and were demolished. Jacob Elliston, brakeman, received fatal injuries. The fireman, named Vanderwater, has a severe scalp wound. Several others were slightly injured. All Centennial trains were delayed two hours. The freight train had no bell rope, and the fog prevented the engineer from seeing the detached cars in time to prevent a collision. This accident is the first in which any one was injured since the opening of the Centennial Exposition.

CITY INDIGENT.

Yesterday's Meeting of the Board of Poor Guardians.

The Board of Poor Guardians of the city held a regular monthly meeting yesterday afternoon.

W. S. Bullock, Superintendent of the Poor Farm reported as follows:

	Males.	*Females.*	*Total*
In Home Oct. 1	187	126	313
Arrivals in October	28	14	42
Totals	216	139	355
Discharged	129	87	216
Eloped	1	1	2
Died	3	2	5
Remaining	83	49	132

There were discharged during the month 15 insane, 3 idiots, 2 epileptics, 1 deaf mute, 3 elopements, and three deaths, leaving in the Home November 1st, 319 inmates, an increase of six during the month. Approved.

Dr. Brewer, Physician to the Alms House, reported thirty patients in the Hospital on October 1st; received during the month, 11; died, 3; discharged, 9; received medical attention, 41 in Hospital October 31st, 29. The births during the month were two.

Dr. McMasters, physician of the East End District, reported 59 visits during the month, and 20 office patients.

Dr. Alex. E. McCandless, physician of the Second District, reported 114 visits and 123 office patients during the month.

Dr. George Parviance, physician of the First District, reported 85 visits and 37 office patients during the month.

The financial statement for September and October is as follows:

Balance on hand September 1st, $26,706.17; receipts during September, $32,142.23; payments during September, $13,581.32; balance in bank October 1st, $18,672.13. During October the receipts were $255.05, and the disbursements $10,838.12, leaving a balance in Treasury November 1st of $35,284.06.

The monthly bills amounting to $8,374.84 were examined and approved.

The Secretary was directed by motion to prepare by the next meeting of the Board a comparative statement in regard to keeping insane persons at Dixmont Hospital and at City Farm.

After the transaction of some further business of no public interest, the Board adjourned.

AMUSEMENTS.

Pittsburgh Opera House.

Mr. Rowe will take a benefit at the Opera House this evening, and "Brass" will be repeated. To morrow afternoon and evening will close his engagement, and on Monday Mr. Sothern will commence an engagement for one week, for which the box office is now open.

Library Hall.

Miss Dargon had a fair audience last evening to see her in "Deborah," which she rendered in a most charming manner. She will take a benefit this evening when she will appear in the role of "Meg Merrilies," in Terry's version of Walter Scott's Guy Mannering. At the matinee Saturday "School for Scandal" will be presented. On Monday Miss Mary Anderson will commence an engagement of one week.

Teachers in Council.

NEW CASTLE, PA., November 1, 1876.

Our city presents an unusually lively appearance at present. The annual session of the Lawrence county Teachers Institute convened at this place on Monday, at 2 P. M. Most of the schools in the county are closed for the week and a large number of the teachers are in attendance at the Institute.

Prof. Allen, of Tioga county, Pa., is the principal instructor. His lectures are full of interest and will be of great value to those in attendance.

Dr. Jeffers, of Wilmington College, delivered a very interesting lecture last evening, on "School Room Stimulants." The audience was large and attentive, which proves that the Rev. Dr. has already won a reputation as an educator and a literary gentleman.

Prof. Allen will give a lecture this evening on the following subject: "What Shall we do with Our Boys?"

The Lawrence county teachers under the supervision of County Superintendent W. N. Aiken will do good work during the coming term of school.

The political campaign is becoming well worked up and a large Republican majority will be given. S. M.

Just Arrived.

A large assortment of Men's fancy slippers. Very cheap, at G. D. Simen's, No. 78 Ohio street, Allegheny.

THE P. T. CO.'S TROUBLES.

Arrest of Vice President Jones—The Gauge Committee's Report to be Investigated.

The Titusville *Courier* of yesterday says: "Mr. J. T. Jones, Vice President of the Pennsylvania Transportation Company, was yesterday arrested at the passenger depot of the Pittsburgh, Titusville & Buffalo Railroad, by officer John Kane, on a charge of larceny. The case was taken before Justice Perry, but the complainants, Messrs. Tanner & Bulger, declined to prosecute, as they discovered that a grave error had been committed in the mode of procedure. The case as related to us was simply that Major Wilson sold 3,000 barrels of oil in the Pennsylvania Transportation Line, claimed to belong to the complainants, and handed the proceeds to Mr. William Warmcastle, who delivered it to Mr. Thomas Larson, and who in turn handed it over to Mr. Jones, who is now engaged in settling up the affairs of the company."

The Oil City *Derrick* of the same date has the following:

"The reported failure of the Pennsylvania Transportation Company has caused numerous reflections to be made against the report of the Gauge Committee. The members have therefore determined to have an investigation of the matter, and put the blame where it belongs. The committee had to take the word of the gaugers that the measurement was correct, and as the gaugers' returns were sworn to, they could not be doubted without charging the gaugers with perjury. For this reason and without any definite proof or suspicion that it was an incorrect measurement, the committee accepted it. It has now been ascertained, however, that the Pennsylvania Transportation Company is without oil, or at best has only the smallest part of the quantity credited to it by the gauge report. The committee's statement reported the following amount of merchantable oil and b. s. in the tanks of that company:

	B. S.	Oil.
Lower district	3,573.58	103,177.86
Upper district	4,863.10	22,235.14
Titusville	4,438.00	21,471.00
Total	12,874.68	146 884.00

"The question is, where is that 146,884 barrels of merchantable oil credited to the line by this gauge report? The Oil Exchange is determined to settle this question and ascertain whether that oil was in the line when the report was made, and whether the gaugers did their duty. To this end Mr. J. M. McElroy, Vice President of the Oil Exchange, brought the matter before the meeting, and the following resolution was offered by C. H. Duncan in the Oil City Oil Exchange yesterday:

"WHEREAS, It is the sense of this Exchange that a thorough investigation should be made concerning the conduct of those employed in the gauging of oil tanks, and should any fraud be developed in said investigation we deem it due to the public as well as this Exchange to bring those guilty to justice. Therefore be and it is hereby

Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed to make said investigation. "The resolution was adopted unanimously and the following gentlemen appointed such committee: N. F. Hilton, Dr. R. Colbert, D. Fisher. They are well known citizens, and if there is any fraud connected with the report they will discover it. As the matter now stands the report deserves a thorough investigation, and we are assured this will be done."

There is great interest felt in Pittsburgh over the troubles that have come upon the Pittsburgh Transportation Company, inasmuch as there are many honorable gentlemen connected with it, a goodly number of whom reside here, and it seems almost incredible that they could commit or be cognizant of fraud in the transactions of the company. It is sincerely to be hoped that the cloud that now rests upon the company will speedily be dispelled.

The arrest of Mr. Henry Hasley, the President of the company, on a charge of fraud, and his release upon $100,000 bail being furnished, was noted yesterday. The prevailing impression in the Oil regions in regard to this arrest is that it was a mistake in several ways, and especially as it stops the investigation and takes the matter to the Courts.

Pittsburgh and Vicinity.

THE Edgar Thomson Steel Works are running full time.

THE window glass factories of Pittsburgh are gradually resuming operations.

THE walls of the new nail factory of Zug & Co., Pittsburgh are being built with brick.

THE furnace of the widow house of Wolfe, Howard & Co., Pittsburgh, was lit up last week.

THE glass factory of Phillips & Co., Pittsburgh was put in operation on Wednesday of last week.

SINCE America has refused to go to Sheffield and Roger Sheffield has concluded to come to America.

A. GARRISON & CO., roll makers, report that business is improving in their line. This is another indication that the iron mills are doing more work.

OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES LIFE INS. CO., 261, 263, 265 Broadway, New York, October 24th, 1876.

In answer to all attempts to BLACKMAIL this Company, we refer to the figures of the last sworn statement of this Company to the State Insurance Department, as published in the Official State Reports.

We are sound and healthy to the core, with a large surplus, now over $800,000, on the New York State legal standard—more than 20 per cent. of all our liabilities.

We challenge all to show any Company whose investments of its funds are better or safer.

ALL CHARGES WHATEVER, BY ANY ONE, WILL BE MET AND FULLY ANSWERED, AND DEFENDED IN DUE COURSE.

There is not the slightest occasion for alarm or uneasiness on the part of our Policy Holders.

JAMES BUELL,
President U. S. Life Ins. Co.

ELECTIONS.

ELECTION—CITIZENS PASSENGER RAILWAY CO.—The Eighteenth Annual Meeting of the Citizens' Passenger Railway Company of the City of Pittsburgh, will be held at their office, 177 Penn avenue, on WEDNESDAY, the 15th of November, 1876, at 7½ o'clock P. M., at which time and place a Board of Directors will be elected for the ensuing year, and such other business transacted as may come before the meeting.

A. MURDOCK,
10 Secretary.

MARKET BANK, PITTSBURGH, OCTOBER 14, 1876.

ELECTION—THERE WILL BE an election for Seven Directors to serve for the ensuing year held on Thursday, November 16th, between the hours of 4 and 5 o'clock, P. M., at the Bank, No. 6 Diamond.

GEO. M. PETTY,
Cashier.

PLANK ROAD ELECTION—THE annual election of the SAW MILL VALLEY PLANK ROAD CO. will be held at the office of W. A. M. WALKER, Third ward, Allegheny City, on MONDAY, the 6th day of November next, between the hours of 1 and 3 P. M.

ALEX. M. WATSON, Secretary.
October 9th, 1876. 833

DIVIDENDS.

SECOND NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSBURGH, PITTSBURGH, Nov. 1, 1876.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS of this Bank have this day declared a dividend of FOUR PER CENT. on the Capital Stock, out of the profits of the last six months, payable on and after the 10th inst.

JAMES H. WILLOCK, Cashier.

IRON CITY NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSBURGH, PITTSBURGH, November 1, 1876.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS of this bank have this day declared a Dividend of SIX PER CENT. on the capital stock of the same, out of the profits of the last six months, payable on and after November 11.

GEO. R. DUNCAN, Cashier.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

NOTICE TO VENDERS OF FRUIT AND VEGETABLES.

All persons found selling Fruit and Vegetables from unbranded boxes and baskets (used as measures) will be dealt with according to law.

W. W. WYMAN, County Sealer of Weights and Measures, No. 41 Federal street, Box 243, Pittsburgh. Office Hours—8 A. M. to 5 P. M.

OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR OF GAS AND GAS METERS FOR ALLEGHENY COUNTY.

DESIRING THAT THE PUBLIC should more generally avail themselves of the advantages of this office, I would give notice to persons desiring to have their meters tested to leave their orders at the offices of said Gas Companies, or at my office, corner of Twenty-third and Smallman streets, and they will receive prompt attention.

R. H. SMITH, Inspector.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Assignee Sale.

By virtue of an order of the United States District Court for the Western District of Pennsylvania, made October 13th, A. D. 1876, in No. 2796, in Bankruptcy of said Court, the undersigned assignee in Bankruptcy of J. R. E. BAILLIE, will, on SATURDAY, the 25th day of November, A. D. 1876, offer at public outcry, on the premises, in the Second ward, borough of McKeesport, Pa., the following described Real Estate, to-wit: Lots Nos. 29, 30 and the northern half of 31, as laid out in the general plan of said borough, on which is erected a Steam Power Frame Saw Mill; the machinery is new and complete. Said property to be sold free and discharged from all liens and incumbrances thereon. Terms made known on day of sale. For further particulars inquire of

J. W. BAILIE, Assignee,
McKeesport, Pa.

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POLITICAL.

REPUBLICAN MEETINGS!

Will be Held as Follows:

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 3, at 7:30 P. M.,

Braddocks Borough.

A. M. BROWN, Esq., Hon. JOHN C. NEWMYER, Speakers.

Tarentum.

Maj. J. F. SLAGLE, I. N. PATTERSON, Esq., Speakers.

Fifteenth Ward, Corner Thirty-sixth and Butler Sts.

Gen. ADAMS, KING, of Baltimore, MILES S. HUMPHREYS, Esq., Speakers.

Middletown, Moon Tp.

Col. A. BLAKELEY, S. M. RAYMOND, Esq., Speakers.

Elizabeth Borough.

Col. T. M. BAYNE, NEWTON COOK, Esq., Speakers.

Millvale Borough.

HENRY CORDIER, Esq., JOHN H. KERR, Esq., MILES S. HUMPHREYS, Esq., JOHN MEGRAW, Esq., Speakers.

Third Ward, Allegheny, Corner of East and Second Sts., House of John Myer.

H. A. COLVIER, Esq., D. L. SMITH, Esq., WM. B. RODGERS, Esq., Speakers.

Seventh Ward, Pittsburgh, Corner of Elm Street and Wylie Avenue.

H

DAILY GAZETTE

OFFICE: GAZETTE BUILDING,
Corner Sixth Avenue and Smithfield St.

JOSIAH KING.....N. P. REED.....GEO. W. REED.

KING, REED & CO., EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

Official Paper of Allegheny County.

TERMS FOR 1876.

DAILY GAZETTE.
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By Mail, for three months	2 00
By Mail, for one month	75
By the week, payable to Agent or Carrier	15

All remittances should be made by Express or in Money Order, and when so forwarded will be at our risk.

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POSTAGE PREPAID.

Single Subscribers	$1 75
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Clubs of Ten	1 40

A copy is furnished gratuitously to the getter up of a club of ten. Postmasters are requested to act as agents.

Give full address, postoffice, county and State, also nearest Express Office, in order that there may be no mistakes in forwarding papers.

Persons desiring to subscribe for the GAZETTE—Daily or Weekly—will, upon application, be supplied with specimen copies, free of charge.

KING, REED & CO.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 1876.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp 49f.

BONDS at Frankfort, new 5s, 102½

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 109¾.

IF you want to help a free trader into office where he can give a slap to our industries, just drop in a ballot next Tuesday for HON. JOHN M. IRWIN.

BERCHER'S six months' probation has ended, and he comes out with the official label of innocence from his brethren of the Investigating Committee, who had nothing before them to investigate.

TILDEN declares the Government does not live within its income. The answer to this, for the past month is the Treasury statement, showing $3,888,139 of the public debt paid during October.

WE are requested to repeat the invitation to the Pittsburgh marching clubs to visit Monongahela City, on Saturday evening, and participate in the torchlight procession there. The postal card we have received says: "Monongahela City has always responded to Pittsburgh, and now we ask you to balance this account. We guarantee a good time in our little city." We may add that the Democracy are putting forth strenuous efforts to exceed the Republican display, by their procession on Monday. We hope our Marching clubs will arrange to go.

CARDINAL ANTONELLI is reported dying. He has long served the Pope as Secretary of State or Minister of Foreign Affairs, his diplomatic talent being of a very high order. He was a man of broad, ample intelligence, and very firm in maintaining the rights of the Pope. His long continuance in office shows him to have been held in high esteem by the Pope, and to have been suited to the position he held. He has certainly been a faithful friend to the Pope, and has been staunch in his devotion to his Church, and will be greatly missed, as no other person so fully comprehends the exact relations of the Pope to the several Governments of Europe. He has had a long and honorable career.

REFERRING to a reported hesitancy of some Republicans to support the full ticket, the Philadelphia *Press* offers some remarks that have application elsewhere than in that city. It says: "The Democrats, who are expecting to defeat him on account of hypercriticisms of some Republicans, are supporting a man for President in SAMUEL J. TILDEN who, tested by Democratic accusations alone, is a Congressional jobber and a railroad robber and, tried by the official records, a man who deliberately consented, with all his millions, to cheat the Government out of a large portion of the tax upon his revenue. But then the modern Philadelphia Democracy have always relied upon verdant Republicans in the hour of their need, and while they proclaim TILDEN a saint, they are sure to insist that ROWAN is a sinner."

THE citizens of Pittsburgh will hardly forget that Hon. JOHN M. IRWIN, Democratic candidate for State Senator from this district, placed himself squarely on the record last winter as a Free Trader. Just now it is convenient for the Hon. JOHN to ignore this inodorous fact, but he cannot get back of the record. It came about in this way: A resolution was introduced in and passed by the Senate (which contained a majority of Republicans) requesting the Senators and Congressmen from this State to vote against the HOLMAN bill, then pending which repealed the tariff on iron and steel. Thus the question came up directly on its merits. When the resolution came up in the House, Mr. IRWIN, the mis-representative of our industries, voted against it, and did all in his power to ensure its defeat. And he now has the effrontery to ask for the votes of people who support the tariff. If there is a city in the United States that is expected to keep Free Traders out of legislative position, it is Pittsburgh. To vote for Mr. IRWIN is to assist in cutting our own throats.

SENATOR BOUTWELL puts things a little more strongly, as to a solid South, than we would, but the principle involved in his remarks is so correct that we endorse them fully. In a recent speech in Massachusetts he said: "Louisiana has a Republican majority of 20,000; Mississippi a Republican majority of 25,000; Alabama a Republican majority of 15,000; South Carolina a Republican majority of 30,000; Florida a Republican majority of 7,000 or 8,000; but every one of these States will cast an electoral vote for TILDEN." This, said Gov. BOUTWELL, is an attempt "to capture the Government by fraud and force." Given a free vote in the sixteen States of the South and "Gov. TILDEN would have no chance of his election." If these statements are true, or only partially true, we do not see how any citizen, who cares a thought either for the purity of the ballot-box or the perpetuity and prosperity of the Union, can help forward even by his one vote this outrageous conspiracy against the common weal. We can meet it by a united vote against the Democratic ticket.

WE sincerely hope our friends in this State who may be at the Exposition at Philadelphia, or who may contemplate going, will not fail to arrange to be at home to vote on election day. We have not had a more hotly contested canvass for twenty years than this, and the Democracy are desperate in their exertions to gain political power. Neither money nor fraud is being spared in this desperate work. And the absence of Republicans,—that absence being known,—will not only take from us their votes, but open wide the door for fraud, by repeaters voting on their names. Aside from all else, we have been, and are candid enough to say, that while we believe we are destined to succeed, in this and surrounding Congressional Districts, the Westmoreland, Fayette and Greene excepted, we will need every vote to render assurance doubly sure. This is the great necessity of the hour,—that all our plans should include arrangements to be at home to vote. This is the last great struggle of the Democracy, and if they succeed, no man can depict the calamities that will follow. If any person is verdant enough to imagine that they do not intend to recompense themselves for the misfortunes of the war, they are verdant indeed. If they think that power once entrusted to them can be readily taken from them, they will be fearfully dismayed, should the result favor the Democracy. It is a death grip, and every Republican should be true to his principles.

AN OLD DODGE.

When a Democratic outrage is perpetrated that admits of no defense, we have, with commendable regularity, a declaration that this or that is not endorsed by the party; or if the occasion is pressing, the operation is boldly reprobated,—on paper. For example: the Hamburg massacre, in South Carolina, being indefensible, was so treated. In the House, at Washington, Mr. LAMAR did the virtuous toward it. Thus we were led to suppose that the Democracy had no sympathy with that remarkable event; but later it cropped out that the entire affair was the legitimate outgrowth of a policy, deliberately resolved upon, and which could have no other result. All had been quiet, peaceful, and harmonious in South Carolina, till it was decided that it was necessary, in order to Democratic success, to pursue in that State the policy which had been pursued in Mississippi, Alabama, and Georgia. At once a commotion began to be seen, and soon we had intelligence that the murder of negroes was a feature of policy deliberately resolved upon. So in Philadelphia. New York having been fraudulently provided for, it was determined by the Democracy to carry Philadelphia, and by that means Pennsylvania, if possible. So tax receipts were imitated, and arrangements made to flood the city with them. This was detected, and the parties arrested, and the outrage prevented. Of the fact there could be no doubt, as the water-marked paper was seized. The attempt to make it appear that there was collusion soon played out, and there must be some other method devised to break the force of the affair. True to their native instincts, the "Association of Pennsylvania Democrats" met at once, and adopted the following resolution:

Resolved, That this association, which was organized and exists with the object of elevating political action, distinctively and positively asserts its abhorrence of all crimes against the purity and fairness of elections, of which the one now alleged to have been attempted is an example. That the offense charged, if it has been committed, is not one which could, and we do not believe has been intended to, assist the Democratic party, but has a direct tendency, and was purposed, to aid the most objectionable portion of the Republican local ticket.

That, of course, mended the matter, just as LAMAR's denunciation of the Hamburg massacre prevented the Ellenton affair. "Words are cheap," is the old expression, "but deeds tell." Does any one imagine, for a single moment, that McMULLEN, and his compeers will be driven out of the Democratic party, because of this transaction. On the contrary had it proven successful, would they not have applauded the hero who could wrest Pennsylvania from Republican hands? We know them sufficiently well to be assured of this. Hence their resolution is a mere piece of hypocrisy, that deceives no one. It is meant to say that they take no part of the responsibility of defeat. Of course, they regret the defeat, and may possibly feel bitterly on account of it; but at the same time, the fact remains that the enterprise was carried forward with perfect confidence that if successful, it would be fully sustained by the party. If it shall be traced to the TILDEN headquarters in New York, as it is alleged it can be, it will be all the more evident that even TILDEN was in it, as he is known to have been at his headquarters from day to day, directing the details of the canvass.

WHAT THEY MEAN.

It is rather amusing, the unanimity with which the rebel element falls in with TILDEN's idea, that their claims shall not be paid. Their sudden self-abnegation is one of the miracles of the age. The innocent beings are not in the least desirous of money,—would rather not have it, and propose to administer the Government on charitable principles, as an illustration of the beauty of Reform. Sordidness is not one of their vices; on the contrary they are exemplars of Christian virtue, and full of all the ameliorating qualities, such as beautify and dignify saintly natures. In power, they propose to make the South the colored man's elysium, and render him so happy that like UNCLE TOM, he will remain to a ripe old age, merely to testify his gratitude to his friends, the Democracy. At the North, they are to sit at SAMUEL's feet, while through his spokesman, JOHN MORRISSEY, we learn the beauty of political reform. A new revelation is to burst upon us, and the political millennium will have dawned. The lion and the lamb will play together, and the wolf and sheep will be bosom companions. The glory of the Democracy will shine upon us, and we are to be prosperous and happy forever. Such is the promise,—and is it strange that there should be Republicans who are dazzled by the brilliancy of its glare? Many an honest man has followed an *ignus fatuus* before.

Did any of our friends ever take the trouble to seriously examine the ground work of Democratic sincerity, in these matters, as shown by a number of facts? We are told that their loss and cotton tax claims, for which bills are introduced, were only the sporadic operations of some of their Southern friends, meant to frighten the people of the North a little—but never meant for practical effect. True, the door, as now open, was entered by a number of ex-rebels, who piled up claims, aggregating several hundred millions of dollars, but all this was only to emphasize the jokes. So with the attempt to repeal the Supervisory law, whereby frauds in elections were prevented—this was of course a joke, rather persistently persevered in, but, nevertheless, a joke. So with the refusal to have rebel archives investigated—it looked something like keeping uncomfortable subjects out of sight, but was, we are informed, merely a move in the interest of economy. Still, we ask our friends, and even honest, thinking Democrats whether all this did not mean something. Do all the straws blow one way, and mean nothing? We are very decided in our conviction that we are trifling, some of us, with very dangerous material. Our members of Congress should be selected with care, and Republicans only should fill the posts of honor at this time.

THE OIL TRADE.

A contemporary inquires of us why oil should not be five or ten dollars a barrel, and intimates that it is simply a speculative commodity, to be beared and bulled according to the interests of dealers or speculators. We answer, petroleum has a legitimate or standard value, up to which it can hold the markets of the world. As an illuminating oil it is preferred to any other, so long as the price is not in excess. And on this point it has been thoroughly and clearly understood for a long time just what price it will command, and yet hold the market against English shale oil and other illuminators on the European market. This is about four dollars for crude per barrel. After it has been refined, barreled, transported and put upon the market in Europe, the price is considerably in excess of this; but it can pay profits for all intermediate manipulation, and afford the producer about four dollars per barrel. When it goes above this point, it brings other oils into competition. This explains why it cannot be five or ten dollars per barrel and hold its place in the market. We desire, for the welfare of the State and country, that oil shall be released from its speculative surroundings, and the trade lifted into a regular, legitimate business, believing this to be for the best interest of all. In the speculative period just closed, the average price of oil was down below two dollars a barrel. No better argument need be had for its being lifted into a regular business, so that the price can be maintained, and the business held, at four dollars. This will give us about double the amount of income from the trade that we have had,—or say about $40,000,000 increased annual income. This will be just so much added to the wealth of the country, from a given article of export. Add to this, that this increase will come to Pennsylvania, and set industries in motion, and hands to work that have been idle, and we have the full scope of the benefits that accrue from regularity in the oil trade. We know by painful experience that the speculative and competitive era has been ruinously detrimental to regular industries. Hence, we ought to be free from it, and the only method of doing this is to elevate the trade into a regular and uniform business. Aside from these things, we notice that thus far, this year, the shipments of oil have been larger than they were for a corresponding period last year. It is for the interest of all classes that our valuable oil product shall be made a regular source of revenue, and not a speculation; and in order to this, we have urged, and properly, we think, that a legitimate price be fixed upon it, and producers, who are the first parties in interest, stand together till they secure proper prices, and have the revenue from their product that it is really worth.

THE MEETING LAST NIGHT.

The meeting at City Hall last night, notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather, was a great success. Our German fellow citizens turned out in large numbers to greet their distinguished representative Hon. CARL SCHURZ, and the ovation tendered him was both flattering to the man and a very gratifying indication of the earnestness with which the intelligent masses of our German population are engaged in the present canvass. Mr. SCHURZ discussed in his masterly and perspicuous manner, and with a grace of diction and sweep of logic, irresistible, the general issues involved in the present campaign, and then paid particular attention to some of the questions of peculiar local interest to the people hereabouts. His earnest advice to his hearers to look well to their local ticket—especially the Congressional—was as timely as it was sound. Mr. SCHURZ speaks to convince, and his address was of a kind to make Republican votes among all thinking hearers.

The addresses in English by Messrs. STANFORD and MCPHERSON were well received. The keen interest of the people, in the local contest, was especially manifest whenever reference was made to our home canvass. Altogether, the meeting was a splendid demonstration, the influence of which will be felt in a marked degree, we opine, at the polls next Tuesday.

A QUESTION.

To the Editors of the Pittsburgh Gazette:

The Democrats are industriously circulating the story that Congressman RIDDLE, author of the RIDDLE bill favoring the Southern claims, is a Republican. Is this correct? COM.

[It is not correct, but is about as near the truth as Democratic campaigners usually get. The Congressman referred to is a sweet scented son of Southern chivalry, the Democratic representative, hailing from the Fourth District Tennessee, and is one of the most earnest of the advocates of remuneration for a Solid South, for losses suffered during the rebellion. The desperate straits to which the Democracy have been driven to get away from the stigma of this rebel claim business is well illustrated in the hypocritical letter of TILDEN, and in this attempt by unblushing lying, to fix the brand of infamy for such a measure upon a Republican.]

POLITICAL NOTES.

TILDEN is a libel on reform.

HAYES and Loyalty—Tilden and State rights. Voters can take their choice.

THE "reformers" are determined to win if they have to burst every ballot-box in the country with fraudulent votes to do it.

A GEORGIA exchange says that the 7th of November is the hour in the life of the South for which all have waited. And yet that date may be anything but a Confederate jubilee.

WADE HAMPTON has made a formal request for a detachment of "Radical boyonets" to protect certain of his followers who are thought to be in danger. Where are Hoadly and the Constitution now?

DR. WOOLSEY during his forty-five years' residence in New Haven, never until this fall took part in a political canvass. Confederate boldness in aspiring to capture the Government calls him from retirement.

THE Democratic bluster about carrying Wisconsin has deceived nobody, and the blowers themselves are now confessing that they have about given up the State. They will give up several more the day after election.

THE Danbury *News* states that New Haven marched a procession of thirty tramps to the guard-house last week, and a mistaken Democratic editor came out in the next morning's issue with "Another great rally for reform."

MOST encouraging news comes from the South. Judge Edmunds, Chairman of the Congressional Committee, has received intelligence which leads him to believe that divisions in the electoral votes of several Southern States is quite probable.

TILDEN's papers in New Orleans are accusing the Republicans of "infamous and diabolical schemes," because means have been taken to ascertain whether certain persons, claiming to be residents at particular places, actually reside there.

BEN HILL made a speech on the 23d at Columbus, Ga., in which he declared that "the North had always been on the offensive and the South defensive under the Constitution." He said the South is now solid, and *"the hoped it ever would be."*

THE Confederate reformer has one argument which never fails—"we want a change." The solid business men of New York city, of both political parties, entertain directly the opposite opinion. John Jacob Astor, Moses Taylor, and James Lennox, have hitherto been good Democrats, but they are also honest and farsighted men. They want no change whereby Sam Tilden and a Confederate Democracy will be placed on top.

WILL any of Mr. Tilden's friends point out a single word of reform, which "the life-long reformer" engaged in before 1871, when he was nearly sixty years old? He said in his letter of acceptance that he had been engaged for forty years in concerns of Government. This must mean helping to run the party machine in New York, for until he became Governor, Mr. Tilden never served his country or the State in any official capacity whatever, except for one term in the State Assembly, where he was conspicuous by his absence.

THE expose of the bogus tax receipt fraud is timely and instructive. To Mr. Christian Kneass all honor is due for the admirable skill displayed in the capture of the miscreants and their booty—and to the Reform Association for their prompt condemnation of the infamy. Now let us hear from New York, Connecticut and New Jersey; precisely the same condition of things exist there. Let them be brought to the surface. Half a dozen determined, intrepid men in each State can end the battle before the voting commences. Philadelphia has spoken. Come, gentlemen, of the neighboring States, you have the floor.

THE Democracy in Congress want to break down the national banks as banks of issue, to repeal the restraining tax upon local circulation, and to substitute irredeemable Treasury paper for the national circulation. The spirit that pervades the present House will unquestionably rule the whole party and utterly ruin the credit and uniformity of the currency if Tilden is elected. It is useless to say that Tilden and the Republican Senate would not allow this to be done. The former dared not interfere, and the latter would soon be rendered powerless by a united South under a change of Administration of their own making.

THE plot of the tax-receipt fraud is perhaps not fully realized and appreciated by the average Republican voter. It was part of a scheme not only to fill the ballot boxes with fraudulent votes, but to deprive honest Republicans of their suffrages. These tax receipts were to be distributed in blank, but with forged signatures, to gangs of repeaters. As each repeater approached the polls the name of the Republican whom he was to personate would be filled into the blank, and when challenged he would produce this receipt not only as a guarantee that he was the simon pure Joseph, but that he had become qualified by payment of his personal tax. Having accomplished this, Mr. Repeater would pass on to the next voting place, be there furnished by a federate with a name on which to vote, fill up another tax receipt, of which he had a supply, and keep this going on all day as long as there remained a name upon the list unvoted.

REPUBLICANS! Remember that you are fighting over the old battles for liberty against the old rebel leaders. With few exceptions, they are the same who opposed you and whom you opposed from 1860 to 1865. Jefferson Davis is as active now for Tilden as a politician as he was against Lincoln as a rebel. Toombs and Stephens, of Georgia; Clement C. Clay, of Alabama; Wade Hampton, of South Carolina; Isham G. Harris, of Tennessee; William E. Preston, of Kentucky, and the other pioneers and prosecutors of rebellion, are all for Tilden, and are leading the reign of terror in the South to-day precisely as they did during the war.

NEVER have the great body of the Northern people been more aroused and organized than they are to-day, and on Wednesday morning next they will rise from their beds effectively victorious in their last effort to preserve their beloved Government, or struck with horror by its capture by a solid South, a solid Catholic Church, and a solid fraud in the city of New York. Should this latter calamity occur we predict that not a week will elapse before the rebel yell in our streets, and the rebel preparations for the overthrow of the sacred guarantees established by the Republican party, will teach every Northern voter who assisted the Confederate Democracy, his fearful and inexpiable blunder.

NEW YORK CITY has registered 183,000 voters; Brooklyn has registered 99,000. For four years past the voting in each city has averaged 10 per cent. less than the registration. According to this rule, New York ought to poll 165,000 votes, and Brooklyn ought to poll 89,000. Cut this paragraph out and watch the result. Every vote less than the last named figures, will represent the number of those who have fraudulently registered, but who will have been scared off and dare not vote. The registration has been increased 23,000 in Brooklyn and 38,000 in New York in a single year. Everybody knows that this is dishonest. It represents an increase of population of 130,000 in Brooklyn, and 190,000 in New York.

ONE habit of Gov. Hayes' whole official life has been never to postpone until tomorrow any business that can be disposed of to-day. If asked to grant an interview, to write a letter of introduction for a friend, to examine official papers, or to do any other thing at a convenient time, his invariable answer is, "I will do it *now*." His theory is, that the way to transact official business is to transact it and get it off your hands. Then time is not consumed in thinking about it, and you are ready for what comes next. This most marked characteristic of the man shows his great executive abilities, and his remarkable decision of character. As the chief executive officer of a State, the Governor of Ohio has no superior in the United States.

ALL sorts of tricks will be resorted to at the coming election. One of them is the printing of bogus tickets, intended to deceive. We understand that hundreds of thousands of the Republican State and Electoral tickets have already been printed and sent to the County Democratic Committees with the names of Democrats substituted. The electoral ticket, is exactly like the genuine in all respects excepting the change of two names in the body of the list. Last week Tilden's backers were very jubilant over something which a few of them appeared to know, but which no one else knew. It now turns out that they were intending to increase the fraudulent registrations, and to put false ballots in the hands of Republican voters. Both of these games have been pretty well exposed, and the betting has changed in proportion.

"WAITING TILL BANK OPENS."

A "Reformer" in a Sadly Distressed Condition.

There was a look about him that showed plainly that he had been "running" all night, and he walked up to the eating stand in a Main street saloon and said to the grub dispenser:

"Say, Mister, do you know I'm a reformer?"

"No, but are you really?" said the slinger of plates.

"Yes, indeed. I am, I'm a reformer, and I've got more money than will patch a mile. I know it's not customary for reformers to be rich; but I'm a bonanza in disguise, and I've got wealthy parents in the East. Dish me up a porterhouse steak, four poached eggs on toast, and any quantity of fried potatoes. I suppose you know how to get up a gentleman's breakfast."

"My Christian friend," said the keeper of the stand, "it's an inflexible rule of this establishment that persons ordering meals here must show cause; that is, they must satisfy me that I am going to get coin for my grub after it is eaten."

"Well, you see," replied the reformer, "the fact is, I don't like to carry money in my clothes in this town, where there's so many wicked people prowling about seeking whom they may devour; the banks ain't open yet, and I'm as hungry as a she wolf. Just set me out some cold meat and some potatoes and coffee; I don't care for only a cold snack just now—just to stay my stomach till the bank opens."

The man behind the stand listened patiently to the above oration, and when the orator paused for a reply in the shape of cold meat, &c., he simply said, "Oh, go off and die; I ain't got no time to be listening to speeches from old stiffs at this time in the morning."

"You refuse me, then?"

"Yes."

"If you don't give me a meal I'll——"

"Take a walk right out of here!" exclaimed the man of steaks, finishing the sentence for the reformer. Then he jumped over the counter; and the way he bounced that reformer around the sidewalk for about five minutes was enough to discourage the boldest man on earth from ever entering the cause of reform. When the bonanza was released from the iron grip of the eating stand man, he walked up the street in the direction of "the bank," ever and anon putting to himself the difficult conundrum: "Is this a land of freedom, where all men are endowed with certain inalienable rights, among which are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness; or is it but a land of bloated aristocracy? When, oh, when, will Sam'l knock in the head of that bar'l."

The Man Who Gave Odds.

After a strange man had finished eating a hearty meal at one of the stands in the City Hall Market yesterday, he remarked to the woman:

"As I was sitting down to this meal I said to myself that I'd bet one dollar against the dinner that the greenback candidates would not carry a single State. If they do you have won the dollar, and shall have it."

"I want thirty-five cents of you," she replied, pulling off her comforter.

"Or I'll bet you five dollars against a meal that the Democrats carry New York State," he continued.

"I want my pay, or there'll be trouble right here!" she exclaimed, slipping off her bonnet.

"Or I'll bet the same sum, on the same terms, that the Republicans will carry it," he remarked, as he wiped off his sandy goatee.

"I never bet, and I want my pay!" she called out, being now all ready for action.

"Great heavens! but look at the odds I offer you!" he gasped. "I not only let you bet on either side, but I offer you the most fearful odds that have ever been given since the advent of the Christian era!"

"I can't help the odds," she answered as she got hold of his coat tails. "You don't leave here till I get my money."

"Or I'll bet you $35 against this 35 cent debt," he went on, "that neither Hayes or Tilden will be elected. One of them must be. But I offer to bet they won't be, simply to permit you to coin $35 out of my hard earnings. Great Jigs! but another such offer was never known since Oliver Cromwell kept a fighting dog."

"Thirty-five cents," she shrieked, pulling him around.

"Last, but not least. I'll bet you forty to one that I haven't had thirty-five cents about me for a month! Come, now, I offer you every chance to win."

She gave him two solid kicks, and was designing and drafting a third, when he made a bolt and left a coat tail in her grasp. While an officer was looking for him around the market, he was placidly surveying the Soldiers' Monument and picking his teeth with a straw.

NATIONAL REPUBLICAN TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT,
RUTHERFORD B. HAYES, of Ohio.
FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
WILLIAM A. WHEELER, of New York.

REPUBLICAN COUNTY TICKET.

CONGRESS—TWENTY-SECOND DISTRICT,
RUSSELL ERRETT, of Robinson township.
CONGRESS—TWENTY-THIRD DISTRICT,
THOMAS M. BAYNE, of Allegheny City.
STATE SENATE—FORTY-SECOND DISTRICT,
HUGH MCNEILL, of Allegheny City.
STATE SENATE—FORTY-THIRD DISTRICT,
JOS. M. GAZZAM, of Second ward, Pittsburgh.
STATE SENATE—FORTY-FOURTH DISTRICT,
JOHN C. NEWMYER, of Wilkins township.
STATE SENATE—FORTY-FIFTH DISTRICT,
JNO. GILFILLAN, of Upper St. Clair township.
ASSEMBLY—FIRST DISTRICT,
JAMES D. WALKER, Allegheny City.
HENRY M. LONG, Allegheny City.
WILLIAM H. GRAHAM, Allegheny City.
ASSEMBLY—SECOND DISTRICT,
R. S. FRAZER, Second ward, Pittsburgh.
WILLIAM J. FLINN, Sixth ward, Pittsburgh.
ASSEMBLY—THIRD DISTRICT,
No nomination.
ASSEMBLY—FOURTH DISTRICT,
J. MITCHELL, Seventeenth ward, Pittsburgh.
S. MCELROY, JR., Sixteenth ward, Pittsburgh.
A. H. WEAVER, Thirty-sixth ward, Pittsburgh.
J. M. SHAFER, Twenty-ninth ward, Pittsburgh.
ASSEMBLY—FIFTH DISTRICT,
JOSEPH A. STONE, McKeesport.
W. H. MCGILL, West Deer township.
ASSEMBLY—SIXTH DISTRICT,
VINCENT MILLER, North Fayette.
WILLIAM HILL, Chartiers borough.
PROTHONOTARY,
B. F. KENNEDY, Eighth ward, Pittsburgh.
TREASURER,
WM. MCCALLIN, Seventh ward, Pittsburgh.
CORONER,
JOSEPH A. THOMAS, Twenty-third ward.
JURY COMMISSIONER,
JOHN KNOWLAND, Eighth ward, Pittsburgh.
DIRECTOR OF THE POOR,
JOHN HERRON, Shaler township.

A Wife's Hard Lot.

Dunbar's wife listened to a long political discussion while riding down town yesterday morning, and at dinner she remarked to her husband.

"Well, eight or nine days more will decide this election."

"In a measure," was his guarded reply.

"I'm awful glad," she continued. "You commenced going out nights about the 1st of March, and you've kept it up ever since. I'll be one happy woman about the 8th of November. We'll have cheerful fires, games, comfort and——"

"Charlotte," solemnly interrupted the husband, "can't you understand this thing? The election will occur on the 7th proximo, of course. After that date I must help count up the returns, verify them, put our clubs in training for the next campaign, examine the lies of the opposition and so forth, and it may be next April before I get through. You must have patience, for everything is working all right."

What could she do but burst into tears?

A Pause.

If this thing keeps on much longer, a man won't know his best friend when he meets him face to face. Yesterday morning a citizen of Brush street halted an old acquaintance by calling out:

"Hello! Jim—is that you?"

"Sir, in addressing me you speak to a free-born American elector!" was the cold reply.

Then the other changed his facial expression, and said:

"Base political hireling of a still baser party, you will ruin our country!"

The first man began to unbutton his overcoat as he said:

"Degraded Tory! you have been colonizing voters in the Sixth ward!"

"Hessian! you lie!"

"Bald headed know-nothing, I'll punch your eye!"

Something might have happened had not an officer turned the corner. That induced a pause.—*Detroit Free Press.*

A SORE THROAT, OR A DISTRESSING COUGH, is speedily cured by Dr. Jayne's Expectorant.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings
NO. 61 FOURTH AVENUE,
PITTSBURGH.
Board of Managers—George A. Berry, President, John Scott, Jas. Park, Jr., Wm. Penderich, A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John H. Dilworth, F. Rahm, G. Follansbee, Robert G. Schmertz.
Secretary and Treasurer—CHAS. G. MILNOR.
Solicitor—JOHN H. BAILEY.

MY WIFE
Insists on using only B. T. Babbitt's Best Soap.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

$55 A WEEK TO AGENTS. WORK Highly important and indispensable to F. & M. Send for Descriptive Catalogue. Reading & Co., Masonic Works, 731 Broadway, New York. apr-d&S

MERCHANT TAILOR,
B. TIEGEL
NO. 53 SMITHFIELD STREET,
Just received, a full line of CLOTHS and CASSIMERES, for Fall and Winter Wear, AT LOWEST PRICES.

JOHN GILLESPIE,
CHIMNEY SWEEP,
Fine Grate Setting,
ALL KINDS OF
Furnaces and Ranges Repaired and Chimneys Topped.
All orders left at No. 25 Strawberry alley, between Sixth and Seventh avenues, Pittsburgh, or at the Allegheny Postoffice, Box 89, will receive prompt attention.

SLATE ROOFING.
AIKEN & CO.,
Cor. Liberty and Eleventh Sts.
Opposite Grain Elevator,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Sole agents for the celebrated Chapman Slate.

Wall Paper---No. 1.
Wall Hangings, Ceilings, Friezes and Dados in English style, Eastlake and Owen Jones' designs.

Wall Paper---No. 2.
Leather, Tapestry Velvet, Gold Stencil, Pictures, French Corners and Borders, Paris styles.

Wall Paper---No. 3.
American Papers, original designs of all qualities at medium and low prices.

W. P. MARSHALL,
47 SEVENTH STREET, (not avenue.)

Bailey, Farrell & Co.
BRASS FINISHERS,
AND
FOUNDERS.
BRASS WORK
FOR
Plumbers, Gas & Steam Fitters,
ENGINE BUILDERS,
167 Smithfield Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
New Catalogue packed with first order of Goods.

NEW BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—JUST received, of extra quality put up in small bags for family use—for sale at the Family Grocery Store of JOHN A. RENSHAW & CO., corner of Liberty and Ninth streets.

DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS. DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS. DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS.

1876. WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 1. 1876.

UNPRECEDENTED BARGAINS!

WM. SEMPLE WM. SEMPLE WM. SEMPLE WM. SEMPLE

Has open now and on counters
LATEST NOVELTIES
IN
NEW AND DESIRABLE DRESS GOODS.
Large and most complete stock of French, English and Fancy Dress Fabrics at the very lowest prices.
NEW SILKS.
Black and Colored Silks of the most celebrated manufacture, combining all the very latest shades and colorings with the very low prices at which these goods are offered, make this a specially attractive department.
BROCADES.
Among the many novelties now on our counters are: Alpaca and Bilateral Brocades, Cashmere and Sateen Brocades, Cashmere Plaids, Armure Stripes, Damassee and Mohair Brocades, Sicilian Basket Cloths, and many other attractions, such as an elegant stock of Black and Colored Cashmeres our stock of which stands unrivaled; all specially adapted to street and house wear, at the lowest prices.
FLANNELS.
A full and complete stock of Eastern and Country Flannels, in plain, twilled and barred, at lowest mill prices. At 12½c good heavy blue twilled Flannel. At 16c, extra heavy grey twilled Flannel.
WATERPROOFS.
At 50c upwards, extra good Black Waterproofs, green, brown, blue and plaid at lowest prices.

Invites special attention to
NEW NOVELTIES
IN
LADIES' SUIT & CLOAK DEPARTMENT.
Our Ladies' Suit Department is now replete with an elegant variety of Ladies' and Misses' attire, embracing everything required for comfort and luxury, combining taste and beauty with economy. Entire outfits furnished at once and at the lowest prices.
CLOAKS, &C.
A most attractive stock of Ladies' Cloaks and Sacques in latest Paris, Berlin and Eastern styles at lowest prices.
A fine variety of new plain and fancy Shawls, all the newest novelties.
NEW FURS.
A very large and complete line of Ladies', Misses' and Children's Furs, in every variety, at the lowest prices.
BLANKETS.
Eastern and Country Blankets, 10-4 all-wool white Blankets $2.25; 11-4 all-wool Country Blankets $4.75. Colored and Army Blankets, Coverlets, Comforts, Spreads, &c., all at very lowest prices.
BOOTS, SHOES, &C.
Boots, Shoes, Gaiters, Overshoes, Ready-made Clothing, &c. Stock very replete at prices a little lower than usual.
Our stock of Domestic Goods is very full and complete, at very low prices. Best dark Calicos at 5 and 6¼c.

Respectfully calls attention to the
CHOICE NOVELTIES
Just received in
FANCY AND FURNISHING GOODS.
Particularly would we invite the attention of our lady patrons to the beautiful and most attractive line of Fur and Feather Trimmings at present in our stock, comprising the largest and choicest assortment it has ever been our pleasure to offer, while the low prices at which they are marked will make it an object to purchase.
FRINGES, &C.
Newest novelties in Woolen and Silk Dress Fringes in latest shades and colorings, prices low.
Ladies' plain and embroidered Linen Sets; Ladies' hemmed stitched Linen Sets; Ladies' Sets, cardinal, brown and blue edges—a beautiful line of these goods.
Ladies' plain, hemmed stitched, fancy bordered and embroidered corner and initial Handkerchiefs, at lowest prices.
NECKWEAR, &C.
A very choice and beautiful line of Ladies' Neckties and Neckwear, all the latest novelties.
Ladies' straw and felt Hats, trimmed and untrimmed, children's merino and woolen Caps and Bonnets, Ladies' fine real sealskin Caps and Hats, Children's and Misses' real and imitation sealskin and fancy Fur Caps.
HOODS, CAPS, &C.
Infants' and Children's woolen Hoods and Caps; Children's Sacques and Jackets; Ladies' Jackets, with and without sleeves, woven and hand-made. Slipper patterns, pin cushion covers, cushion cover patterns, foot rests, Germantown yarns, Zephyrs, &c.

Is this week offering
Special Attractions
IN
GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS.
Over 160 dozen fine white and colored Shirts, each worth from $1.75 to $3, offered at the very popular price of
$1.00 EACH.
At 62½c, gents' fine dressed Shirts.
At $1.00, fine dressed Shirts, three-ply linen fronts and cuffs.
FINE SHIRTS.
At $1.25 and $1.50, fine dressed Shirts, fine muslin and linen, extra well made, perfect fitting, worth $2.00.
BARGAINS.
We are offering our whole line of Unlaundried Shirts at prices which cannot fail to make this a most favorable opportunity for making purchases.
UNDERWEAR.
Our stock of Gents' Underwear for this Fall and Winter surpasses for variety and value that of any other season, having now in stock an immense variety in every grade and at the lowest prices.
SCARLET UNDERWEAR.
At $1, all-wool Scarlet Shirts and Drawers.
At $1.25, $1.50, $1.75, $2.00 and $2.25, real knit scarlet Underwear, fully 25 per cent. less than value.

Nos. 165, 167 and 169 Federal Street, Allegheny City, Pa.

NEW GOODS! LOWEST PRICES!
Saturday, Oct. 28th,
AT
JAS. CALDWELL & CO.'S,
Nos. 155 & 117 Federal street,
ALLEGHENY.
New Fall Dress Goods
In all Desirable Materials, Shades and Styles
At Exceedingly Low Prices.
Special attention requested to our offerings in
Black & Colored Dress Silks,
Which embraces the best and most celebrated makes, which we offer at prices that cannot but satisfy all. Black Dress Silks in all qualities, from $1 to $5 per yard. All desirable shades in Colored Dress Silks.
SPECIAL GOOD BARGAINS IN
Black & Colored Cashmeres,
And every description of finest qualities of
Dress Goods!
NEW DRESS GOODS in great variety, from 12½ cents to 75 cents.
New Designs Just Opened in
Ladies' Sacques and Dolmans
In Beaver, Matalasse and Rough Cloths.
Latest and Most Fashionable Styles in
LADIES' SUITS,
Ready-Made and Made to Order. All our Suits are made up in the best possible manner.
BLANKETS, FLANNELS
And all kinds of
HOUSEKEEPING DRY GOODS
At the lowest possible prices.
Country and Eastern Blankets.
Barred and Plain Flannels, all kinds.
Fine White and Colored Flannels.
White and Colored Shaker Flannels.
Muslins, Table Linens, Towellings, &c.
Always the Best Goods and Lowest Prices, at
JAS. CALDWELL & CO.'S,
Nos. 115 and 117 Federal St., Allegheny.

Actual Reductions!
Scarlet Shirts and Drawers from $1.75c to $1.25.
All-wool Ribbed Shirts or Drawers from $1.37 to 75c.
White Merino Shirts or Drawers from 50c to 40c.
Velvet Leggins from $2.25 to $1.25.
Worsted Leggins from 50 to 25c.
Ladies' Knit Jackets $3.25 to $2.25.
Embroidered

FINANCIAL.

SHOE AND LEATHER BANK,

Cor. Diamond and Wood Streets,

In Germania Bank Building

PITTSBURGH, PA.

CAPITAL, - - - - - - $200,000

D. R. DAVIDSON, President.
JOHN D. FRASER, Cashier.

Deposits received and interest allowed on Time Deposits. Particular attention given to collections and proceeds promptly remitted.

DAILY GAZETTE.

FINANCIAL.

Latest Advices Concerning Money and Stock Matters.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, FRIDAY, November 3, 1876.

Active financial operations are what may be termed in suspense,—awaiting the Presidential election. The political situation does command the serious attention of thoughtful business men. Until election is over there will evidently be but little attention paid to finances, except in the routine line of making up notes and renewing financial obligations. We find the banks moderately supplied with funds—not flush—and while accommodating their customers, not anxious to extend their line of discounts.

A WHOLESOME TONE.

It is a fact worthy of note that the failure recently at New York of one weak savings bank after another has not precipitated a run on other institutions stronger in the regard of the public. This indicates a good, wholesome tone in the money market, and points unerringly to a general revival of confidence. The evidences that the tide has really turned, and that we are gradually entering upon a season of business prosperity are numerous and convincing to be longer neglected. The test afforded by the amount of clearings at the banks in the great cities is, perhaps, the surest indications of the aggregate amount of business transactions, and they show that there has been an actual increase in the quantity of goods bought and sold, since the decrease of clearings is a smaller percentage than is the average decline in prices. What is thus indirectly proved of the whole volume of trade is confirmed by the reports of individual merchants and of trade organizations in various branches of commerce. The demand is better, prices are firmer, sales are larger than they have been before since the panic of 1873. There has been a general settlement of accounts, the weak houses have dropped out or have been reorganized on a better basis, and the way has been prepared for a really healthy trade. The promise of the future is all the better when we consider the time at which the improvement begins.

OUR CURRENCY OUTSTANDING.

The total of United States currency outstanding at this date is $396,578,811.55, divided as follows: Old demand notes, $65,692.50; legal tender notes, new issue, $25,877,017; legal tender notes, series of 1869, $12,275,646; legal tender notes, series of 1874, $38,054,740; legal tender notes, series of 1875, $69,402,740; one-year notes of 1863, $39,615; two-year notes of 1863, $18,450; two-year coupon notes of 1863, $24,000; compound interest notes, $319,460; fractional currency, first issues, $4,294,009.91; do. do. second issue, $3,116,721.67; do. do. third issue, $3,063,494.93; do. do. fourth issue, first series, $3,958,754.25; do. do. do. second series, $983,743.80; do. do. do. third series, $1,501,695.05; do. do. fifth do. $11,637,088.44—total, $396,578,811.55.

TRADE DOLLARS.

Please inform me what is the object of trade dollars, and why they are not worth 100 cents each.

By act of Congress, 1873, the coinage of silver trade dollars to weigh 420 grains of standard silver was authorized, to take the place of Mexican dollars for the East India trade, and for which they are now almost exclusively used. They are not a legal tender, and are worth less than 100 cents to the dollar in gold. Hence they are pushed out of circulation even at San Francisco.

Robinson Bros., Brokers, No. 78 Fourth avenue, furnish the following quotations of bonds and stocks from the latest advices by Telegraph:

Gold	103½	5-20's 1868 coupons	117
U. S. 6's 1881, coupon	118½	10-40's	113¾
" 1881	119¼	Currency 6's	124½
" 1881 reg	118½	10-40's coupon	113¼
5-20's 1867	118½	10-40's coupon	113¼

RAILWAYS.

N. Y. Central	129½	Toledo & Mississippi	11
Erie	19¾	Ohio Pacific	81½
L. S.	82	Toledo & Wabash	7¾
C. C. & I. C.	93	Wabash	12
St. Paul	29¼	Adams Express	103
Do. Pref'd	55¾	American Express	69½
Michigan Southern	80½	Wells, Fargo & Co.	93
Do. Central	48¼	W. Fargo & Co. Ex.	85½
Northwestern com.	37½	Quicksilver	14½
Do. Pref'd	63½	Mariposa	10
Rock Island	93½	Hannibal & St. Jo.	14½
Cleve. & Pitts	90	Panama	127
Pacific Mail	24¾	Mississippi	24
Western Union Tel.	74¾	N. O. Central	25

Robinson Bros. furnish the following quotations of active stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board.

P. R. R. (51)	47	Cen. Trans (R.)	48½
Reading	49¾	Erie	19¾
U. C. of N. J. (49)	137	A. V. R. R. (7.3%)	10.¾
Oil Creek (9)	44½	P. C. & St. L.	58
Lehigh Valley (51)	60¾	Pacific Bonds	118

NEW YORK, November 2, 1876.

The money market was easy at 2@4 prime mercantile paper 4@6. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $396,000. The customs receipts were $38,000. The clearings were $20,000,000. Sterling was quiet; short 481. Gold opened at 109¾, advanced to 109¾, and closed at the opening price. The carrying rates were 1 to 2. Loans were also made flat. Governments were steady. Railroad bonds were generally firm. Northwestern consolidated advanced to 86¾. State bonds were dull. The stock market was weak, the tendency being towards lower figures, with the largest transactions in Lake Shore and Michigan Central. The former declined to 55¾, and the latter to 45¾. The closing sales were at 56½ and 45½ respectively. Western Union declined to 74¾, and closed at 74¾. St. Paul common fell off to 29¾, and preferred to 55¾. New York Central to 129½. Wabash to 12¾, and Northwest preferred to 55¾, with a fractional recovery in some cases at final sales. Coal stocks were firmer, Delaware & Hudson advancing to 74¾, Delaware, Lackawanna & Western to 74½, and New Jersey Central to 36½. The transactions were 139,000 shares, of which 5,000 were Pacific Mail, 14,000 Western Union, 6,000 St. Paulo, 8,500 Lake Shore, 4,000 Wabash, 19,000 Michigan Central, and 3,900 Delawares, Lackawanna & Western.

Governments.—United States Coupons 1881, 118; 5-20s '65, 110¾; do. 5-20s new, 113¾; 5-20s '67, 113¾; do. '68, 113¾; new 5s, 113¾; 10-40s, 112¾; coupons, 115¾; currency 6s, 124½.

State Bonds.—Tennessees old, 46½; do new, 45; Virginia old, 39½; do. new, 36.

Stocks.—Western Union Telegraph Company, 74¾; Quicksilver, 14½; do. preferred, 16; Pacific Mail, 24½; Marposa, 9¾; do. preferred, 14¾; Adams Express, 103; Wells, Fargo & Company's Express, 85¾; American Express, 69½; United States Express, 60½; New York Central, 101½; Erie, 11; do. preferred, 21; Harlem, 136; do. preferred, 153½; Michigan Central, 45¾; Panama, 126; Union Pacific, 61½; Lake Shore, 56¾; Illinois Central, 84½; Cleveland & Pittsburgh, 90; Northwestern common, 37¾; do. preferred, 59¾; C. C. C. & I., 89; New Jersey Central, 36¾; Rock Island, 93½; St. Paul, 29½; do. preferred, 55¾; Toledo & Wabash, 7¾; do. preferred, 19; Ft. Wayne, 102; Terre Haute, 10½; do. preferred, 116; Chicago & Alton, 99; do. preferred, 107; Ohio & Mississippi, 11; Delaware & Lackawanna, 74½; Atlantic & Pacific Telegraph Company, 16; Missouri Pacific, 41; Atlantic & Pacific preferred, 73; Indianapolis Cincinnati & Quincy, 115; Hannibal & St. Joseph, 14½; Central Pacific, 110; Union Pacific, 106; Union Pacific land grants, 106½; Union Pacific Sinking Fund, 91½.

LONDON, November 2.—The bullion in the Bank of England has decreased £100,000 in the past week. The proportion of Bank of England reserve to liability is 54½ per cent. Consols: money 95½; 5-20s '65, 105¾; do. '67, 106; 10-40s, 103½; new 5s, 106¾; New York Central, 93; Erie, 10½; do. preferred, 28.

PARIS, November 2.—The specie in the Bank of France increased 6,842,000 francs in the past week. Rentes, 104f 85c.

FRANKFORT, November 2.—U. S. new 5s, 102¾.

Receipts of Pig Metal, etc.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY.

A. H. Childs & Co. ..... 1 Nimick & Co. 1
W. J. Hammond ..... 1 Caughey & Hunter 2
H. Wister & Co. ..... 2 Lloyds & Co. 1
Total 8

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH R. R.

Lorr, Fox & Co. ..... 1 H. Bell & Co. 1
Phillips N. & Co. ..... 1 Isabella Furnace Co. 1
Reese G. A. & Co. ..... 1 Lindsay & McCutcheon 2
Total 6

PITTSBURGH, FT. WAYNE AND CHICAGO R. R.

E. Thompson, S. Wright & Co. ..... 7 Nimick & Co. 4
Lewis, Call & Co. ..... 2 J. Painter & Sons 2
Graff, Bro. & Co. ..... 1 Isabella Furnace Co. 1
Lindsay & McCutcheon ..... 2 H. F. Lynch & Co. 2
Byers & McClurg ..... 2 Carnegie & Co. 4
Mahoney & Lloyd ..... 1 Bell, Lindsay & Co. 1
Jones & Laughlins ..... 5 S. Diamond & Co. 1
Total 45

ALLEGHENY VALLEY R. R.

J. Moorhead ..... 1 J. Wilson 1
Total 2

COMMERCIAL.

Condition of the Markets at Home and Abroad.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, THURSDAY, November 2, 1876.

Trade in most departments have been rather dull during the past day or two, but prices of the leading articles are without material change. Refined articles are without material change. Refined sugars dropped one-eighth in the easton Wednesday. There is a fair business doing in both Flour and Grain, but prices remain about as last quoted. The Hog products are easier and drooping. Hogs are lower now than they have been for several weeks. Petroleum continues dull, and the movement in Pig Iron is light. Wool continues dull. Rosin very dull.

ALE—There is no change to note in prices and trade is generally reported dull, like everything else, affected by the hard times. X $3 ₩ bbl to the city and $3 to country; XX $10; India $11, half bbls in proportion.

ASHES—High test Soda Ash, 3a3¼; low test, 2½ a2¾; Manganese, 4a4½; Arsenic, 3c; Nitrate Soda, 4¼a4¾; Flour Spar, 1¾a2; Black Lead, 3¼a4.

APPLES—In good supply, and while the demand is increasing prices are barely maintained, ranging from $1at, 50 ₩ bbl, as to quality and condition.

BUTTER—The market continues exceedingly dull, the warm weather, in addition to curtailing the consumption, making it soft and thereby injuring the sale, even of the very best. The supply in all grades is larger now than it has been for several months, and prices are weak and drooping. Prime to choice rolls, 22a23c; do. solid packed, 18a 20c; common do, 12a 15c.

BEANS—Prime old crop quote at $1.40a1.80, and prime new at $1.45a1.50 per bushel.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—3¼a4c ₩ pound.

BROOM CORN—Choice green brush that will work up, 5¾a6; choice hurl, 4½a5c; medium, 3¾c for green, and 4¾c for red tipped. Covers and Inside, 4a5c; crooked, 2½a3¾.

BROOMS—We note a moderate demand at the new price list. Manufacturers in anticipation of the new crop of Corn have reduced prices to the lowest point known since before the war. We quote "Union" factory as follows:

No 1 Hurl—plain	$1.50
No 1 Hurl—do	1.75
No 3 Hurl—painted	2.00
No 4 Hurl—do	2.40
No 8 Hurl	2.50
No 6 Hurl	2.75
No 2 carpet—common	3.00
No 2 carpet—velvet finish	3.75a4.00
No 5 carpet—do	4.50
No 6 carpet—do	5.75
Whips (6, 8 and 10 inch)	1.25a1.50
Fly Brushes	1.25a1.50

CORDAGE AND ROPE—Sisal and Manila Rope have both been advanced. We have revised and corrected our quotations, which will be found below:

MANILLA ROPE.

½ inch diameter and upwards	15¼ cts. per lb
⅜ " "	16¼ "
¼ and 5-16 in. diameter	16¾ "
Tarred rope and lath yarn	13¾ "
Hay, stave and bolt rope	12¾ "

OIL WELL DRILLING CABLES.

Hawser laid	15¼ cts. per lb
Hawser laid Bolt Rope Yarns	17¼ "
Sand Pump Rope	18¾ "

SISAL ROPE.

½ inch diameter and upward	11¾ cts. per lb
⅜ " "	12¾ "
¼ and 5-16 in. diameter	13¾ "
Hay, spoke and leather twine	11¾ "
Lath Yarn	11¾ "

CHESTNUTS—$3,50a4 ₩ bushel.

CRANBERRIES—$8a10 per bbl.

CIDER—Is not in large supply here, but it is very dull, and that the stock is not large is because commission men are, and have been, discouraging consignments at all fair quotable at $4a4 ₩ bbl.

CHEESE—The demand is less active and the tone of the market is easier, although prices are fully sustained; prime Ohio Factory, 11a11¾ in the wholesale trade, and to additional in a jobbing way.

DRIED FRUIT—There is, as noted in our last, some inquiry for Apples for export and the supply here is small; we continue to quote at 4a4c ₩ lb. The stock on first hands is heavy, and the probability is that just as soon as the export trade is supplied there will be a very dull time. Peaches in light supply, but there is no demand for them.

EGGS—Coming forward freely and the market is easier. Quoted at 2 a2½c for fresh stock, and 22a 23, for picked.

FEATHERS—The market is less active and easier, although prices remain as last quoted. We continue to quote, in a jobbing way, at $a, $6a6,75 for good "brands of either white or mixed, and $a for choice and fancy.

FISH—

GROCERIES—

GREEN FRUIT—

HIDES—

HOPS—

LARD—

OILS—

PROVISIONS—

SEEDS—

TOBACCO—

WOOL—

WHITE LEAD, ETC.—Is reported quiet and prices unchanged. Following are the quotations for the wholesale trade:

White lead, pure in lots of 2,000 lbs in oil	10
Do, pure in kegs of 500 lbs in oil	10¾
Do, fancy brands	11a12
White lead dry (strictly pure) in kegs	10
Orange Mineral	12 @11
Patent red lead	8 @10
Painters red lead	8 @10
Litharge	8 @10
Lead (fine, ground in oil)	10
Vinitia Montagne Co.'s French zinc	13 @16
Do, Lehigh	7 @ 8
Spirits turpentine, ₩ gal, in bbl, 50¢	46 @47

WHISKY—The demand is only a moderate one, however, to change to note in prices. Discounts of western fist, 40 and 10 per cent, by the car load, and 40 for smaller quantities. Following is the full card:

SINGLE STRENGTH.

5 by 5 to 5 by 10	$ 4 75	$4 25	$4 00	$3 50
5 by 11 to 10 by 12	5 00	4 50	4 25	3 75
5 by 13 to 12 by 16	5 25	4 75	4 25	3 75
10 by 16 to 12 by 17	5 75	5 25	4 75	4 00
12 by 18 to 14 by 20	6 00	5 50	5 00	4 50
15 by 18 to 18 by 20	6 50	6 00	5 50	4 25
15 by 22 to 20 by 30	7 75	6 75	5 50	4 50
15 by 36 to 24 by 36	9 00	8 00	6 50	No 4 1 h
26 by 28 to 24 by 40	10 50	9 50	7 50	6 50 quality
26 by 36 to 24 by 44	10 50	9 50	7 50	above 2nr
26 by 48 to 30 by 60	11 50	9 50	7 50	10 cts.

DOUBLE STRENGTH.

8 by 8 to 8 by 10	7 00	6 50	6 00	5 50
8 by 11 to 10 by 12	7 50	7 00	6 50	6 00
8 by 13 to 12 by 17	8 50	7 75	7 25	6 50
12 by 18 to 14 by 20	8 50	8 00	7 50	7 00
15 by 20 to 16 by 24	9 00	8 50	8 25	7 75
15 by 22 to 20 by 30	10 50	10 00	9 50	8 50
15 by 36 to 24 by 30	12 50	11 50	10 50	No 4 1 h
15 by 36 to 24 by 36	14 25	13 50	12 50	11 50 above 2nr
15 by 36 to 24 by 40	15 50	14 50	13 50	12 50 10 cts.
15 by 36 to 30 by 44	16 75	15 75	14 00	13 00
15 by 36 to 30 by 48	18 75	14 00	14 00	13 00
30 by 42 to 30 by 60	22 00	20 00	17 50	16 50
24 by 36 to 24 by 40	20 00	17 50	16 50	15 50
24 by 36 to 24 by 44	22 00	20 00	17 50	16 50
24 by 36 to 24 by 48	23 00	21 00	19 00	17 50
40 by 60 to 40 by 72	37 00	35 00	32 50	30 50

Grain in Store in Peoria.

The following table exhibits the stock of grain in Peoria on the dates named, as reported by the Secretary of the Board of trade:

	Oct. '76.	Oct. '75.	Oct. '74.
Wheat, bushels	82,500	80,000	16,500
Corn, bushels	199,051	100,800	131,500
Rye, bushels	114,200	150,176	70,044
Barley, bushels	26,000	21,800	1,204

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, THURSDAY, November 2, 1876.

ARRIVALS.

Following shows the arrivals of each day during the past week, as well as the aggregate, and the aggregate of the preceding week:

Cattle.

	Through.	Local.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Friday	45 cars.	2 cars.	16 cars.	10 cars.
Saturday	20 "	1 "	22 "	3 "
Sunday	29 "	1 "	24 "	3 "
Monday	47 "	2 "	6 "	3 "
Tuesday	1 "	142 "	27 "	25 "
Wednesday	1 "	42 "	30 "	20 "
Thursday	55 "	24 "	20 "	8 "
Total	198 "	221 "	161 "	80 "
Last week	197 "	243 "	196 "	70 "

CATTLE.

The arrivals, both of through consignments and local cattle, have been considerably larger during the past week than the one immediately preceding; as will be seen, there were 28 cars more of the latter and 56 cars of the former, or in all, an increase of 84 cars. The average quality was common, the great proportion of the offerings consisting of rough, half-fatted cattle, in consequence of which the market for these was dull, and prices a shade lower. Of strictly prime shipping cattle the supply was light, scarcely equal to the demand, and for them very full prices were realized; indeed, salesmen nearly all reported an advance of 10 to 12½c per cwt. It is but proper to state, however, that even for the best grades, the market was better on Tuesday and Wednesday than it was to-day; for this were several reasons. Buyers generally had bought all they wanted by the close of Wednesday, and to day with light arrivals, the market was dull and a very light demand, the feeling was weaker. There was a sale of 8 cars of prime Southern Ohio cattle this forenoon at 5c, which we were assured, would have brought a shilling more yesterday.

As regards common stock, the market was very generally reported a hard one, as the supply was in excess of the demand, and quite a number had to be shipped on in first hands. The warm weather, together with the discouraging reports from the seaboard, had a bad influence, especially on butcher grades, and in addition, butchers now only here but elsewhere, report bad meat markets, that the hard times have curtailed the consumption of beef, and there are not near as many cattle required in consequence.

Following are the ruling quotations as we close our report:

Extra 1,400a1,600 steers	4.75a5.25
Good 1,300a1,400 steers	4.50a4.50
Good 1,100a1,200 steers	3.50a4.00
Fair 1,000a1,100 steers	3.00a3.50
Common 900a1,000 lbs	2.75a3.00
Stockers, as to quality	2.75a3.25
Bulls, Cows and Stags	2.00a3.00

Sales past week footed up 217 cars, of which 8 cars were bought to go to Philadelphia, 18 cars to New York and 110 cars were taken by country dealers and butchers, mostly by the former.

HOGS.

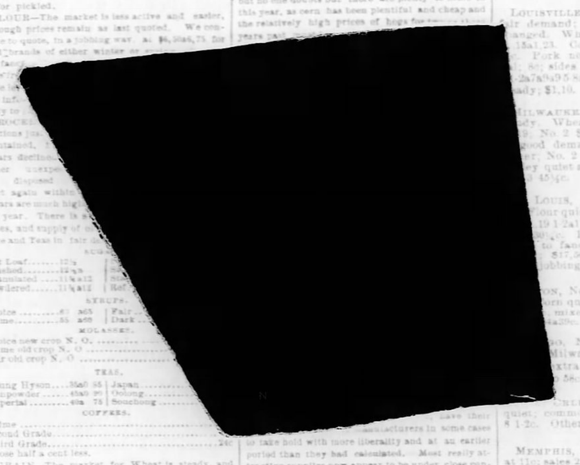
The supply has been light, but with a diminished demand, trade has been dull, and with no quotable improvement in prices; salesmen generally reported that they obtained a slight advance on Tuesday for the best grades, the supply, however, having been light, but yesterday and to-day the feeling was weaker again and the market devoid of animation. The advices from the east, especially from New York, have been unfavorable for some time past, and notwithstanding prices are down lower, now than they have been for several months, there is no life in the business, and moreover, the prospects are not favorable for an improvement soon. The consumption of mutton, which always falls off at this season of the year, has been curtailed recently by the warm weather, as well as the fact that pork is largely taking the place of the former.

Following are the ruling quotations as we close our report:

Extra Philadelphia fine wooled	4.65a4.80
Prime 350a90 lbs	4.25a4.50
Good 250a350 lbs	3.75a4.00
Fair 200a250 lbs	3.25a3.50
Common 90a250 lbs	2.75a3.00
Indianas, as to quality	3.25a4.75

SHEEP.

The arrivals have been comparatively light during the past week, but trade, in consequence of the warm weather and unfavorable reports from the west, has been dull, and prices are lower now than they have been for several months. A Chicago purchaser, referring to that market, says: "Sheep and lambs are only 1 cent a pound better on the average, but no one doubts but there are plenty as many in this year, as corn has been plentiful and cheap and the relatively high prices of hogs [illegible]



[illegible] manufacturers in some cases to take hold with more liberality and at an earlier period than they had calculated. Most ready active supplies are expected to be in demand, and it is difficult to find samples, except at an advance on the cost of the past month. Especially is the case with fine ohio fleeces and the best selections of other Western, while occasionally a lot of mixed shows quality on which owners are inclined to demand an extreme figure. Fine wools are also held up pretty close, and harden in sympathy with other grades. The Texas stock is mostly held at an advance and owners not particularly anxious to move it, and the same may be said of California and Oregon. Both spring and fall Merino wools are declined and broken. Foreign clothing wools are quiet, but firm on price, as each addition to cost on domestic helps them. Clothing wools in very fair demand and steady. On the London market, Heap, Gibb, Scherrets & Co., under date of Oct. 17, reports as follows:

The market continues very firm. There is constant inquiry, and sales are made at full August closing rates—in the case of Australian wool generally even at 4d to 5d advance. Though in some large respects still unsatisfactory, appears generally improving, and the rate of consumption has undoubtedly increased. On the Continent the stocks of colonial wool are very low, and little foreign competition, and possibly an advance in prices—at least for fine merinos—may in consequence be anticipated for the ensuing sales.

No immediate fears are felt as to the effect of a war in the East upon the value of the article. The prices of the inferior grades of wool would probably be sustained by increased requirements for army clothing, and of the better classes of American wool the requirements supplies are too moderate and too good demand to be seriously affected by the depression which would naturally follow an outbreak of hostilities.—*Bulletin.*

PITTSBURGH PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, THURSDAY, Nov. 2, 1876.

Trade in Crude Petroleum continues very quiet so far as our market is concerned, and no improvement is likely until there is a largely increased demand for the product. Unified certificates were quoted this P. M. at $1.17¾ and immediate shipment at $1.18a1.17¾. There is still considerable activity in the producing regions, but this mostly speculative. The position of the refiners generally remains unchanged, the Combination refiners are firm at 26, but there are no buyers. Prices to home trade buyers unchanged at 24c.

Oil Barrels unchanged at $1,08 for countries and $1,20 for city make.

SHIPMENTS OF REFINED OIL EAST VIA A. V. R. R.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
Standard Oil Co	Warden F. & Co. Phila.	400
A. McKee	Warden F. & Co. do	224
Central R Co	Central R Co	100
Warden & Onard	J. Lisey	100
Total		870

SHIPMENTS OF REFINED OIL EAST PER ALLEGHENY VALLEY AND P. R. R.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
American Oil Works	Brough, McK. & Co.	Bal. 388

Grain in Store in Chicago.

The following were the amounts of grain in store on the dates named, as reported by the State Registers of Grain:

	Oct. 30, 1876.	Nov. 1, 1875.
Wheat	1,220,460	1,107,000
Corn	1,000,522	1,207,700
Oats	634,258	678,447
Rye	194,438	120,814
Barley	253,107	220,553
Total all kinds	3,303,807	3,733,414

As compared with last week the above statement shows an increase of 18,838 bu. rye, and a decrease of 86,010 bu wheat, 83,543 bu. corn, 8,187 bu oats, and 14,238 bu barley.—*Chicago Inter-Ocean.*

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, November 2, 1876.

FLOUR—Quiet and weak; common to choice western superfine, extra, and goood to fancy family $4,50a6,25; Minnesota extra $5,25a7; winter extra $5,25a7.

GRAIN—Wheat inactive and lower; No. 1 Chicago $1,13¾ cash; No. 2 Chicago $1, 11¾ cash; $1,13¾ December; No. 3 $1,00¾a 1,01; rejected 91@93¢. Corn dull, weak and lower; No. 2 42¾¢ cash; 42¾c December; rejected 41¾c. Oats dull, weak and lower; No. 2 31¾c cash; 32¾c December; rejected 22¾c. Rye quiet and unchanged. Barley in good demand.

PROVISIONS—Pork steady and firm at $15,75a16,00 cash; $15,45 November; $15,-42½ December. Lard ruly and unchanged. Bulk $9,62½a9,65 cash; $9,45 November; $9,37½a9,40 year. Bulk meats quiet and unchanged.

WHISKY—Steady at $1,09.

On Call Board wheat closed lower; $1,11a 1,11¾ November; $1,13¾ December. Corn unchanged. Oats easy and unchanged. Pork firm; $15,45 the year. Lard unchanged.

New York.

NEW YORK, November 2.—Flour: receipts 8,000 bbls; No. 2 $3,40a4,00; super State western $4,60a4,90; common to good extra $5,20a5,40; good to choice $5,45a5,55; white wheat extra $5,60a8,00; extra Ohio $5,60a7,00; St. Louis $5,20a8,25. Rye flour and Cornmeal unchanged. Wheat unchanged; receipts 74,000 bush.; ungraded spring in store $1,18; No. 3 Milwaukee new $1,22. Milwaukee upgraded $1,22. No. 2 Milwaukee sold in store $1,25, while western $1,33a1,35. Barley dull and heavy; 6 rowed State 80c. Malt quiet and unchanged. Corn: receipts 5,600 bush.; western mixed ungraded 56a60c; do old in store 58¾c; low mixed graded 59a59½c. Corn buyers favor; receipts 33,000 bush.; mixed western State 51a54½c; white western do. 52a54c. Hay and Hops quiet and unchanged. Coffee quiet but firm; Rio cargoes 16¾a19¾c gold; jobbing 16¾a20¾c gold. Sugar quiet, but firm; fair to good refining 9¾a9¾c; refined 9¾c. Rosin steady. Turpentine firm at 39c. Eggs steady; western 26a28c. Pork steady; new mess $17; November $17,65a17,75. Bacon quiet; long clear city 8¾a8c. Lard quiet and steady; prime steam 10,10c. Butter dull; western 15a30c. Cheese unsettled; 6a12½c. Whisky unsettled; $1,12a1,13.

Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, November 2.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat: prime grades steady; low and medium dull and heavy; No. 2 western red $1,29; No. 3 do. $1,22; Pennsylvania red $1,28a1,30. Corn: prime white 44a46c; mixed 30a33c. Rye steady; 66a68c. Clover seed dull; 12¾a14c. Provisions dull and heavy. Pork $17,50. Bulk shoulders 6¾a6¾c; clear rib 8¾c loose. Bacon: shoulders 8a8¼c; clear rib 9¾c; hams 10a11c. Lard: refined 11¾a11¾c. Butter dull and weak; western 22a26c. Petroleum nominal; crude 9½c; refined 21¾a11¾c; refined 23¾c bid, 26c asked. Coffee quiet and strong, but unchanged. Whisky dull at $1,13a1,13½. Receipts: wheat 15,000 bush., corn 67,000 bush.; shipments: corn 61,800 bush.

Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, November 2.—Petroleum: refined 26c; crude 15a15½c. Clover-seed in good demand at 14¾a14¾c. Timothy nominal at $4,13¾a4,18¾; Western and Minnesota family $6,25a6,75; Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana $6a6,50; high grades $7,50a8,50. Wheat quiet; Pennsylvania red $1,26; amber $1,34a1,36; white $1,25a1,50. Rye 65a72c. Corn dull; yellow 57a58c; mixed 56; sail 57c; white 55a55½c; new 45a53c. Oats in better demand; fair and prime white 37a42c; mixed and dark 33a36c. Whisky $1,13 for western. Receipts: wheat 38,900 bushels; corn, 41,100 bushels. Exports: corn, 2,904 bushels. Butter weaker; New York and Bradford county extras 32a34, Western 28a30c; Pennsylvania 23a28; firsts 22a23c. Cheese unchanged. Eggs in good demand; western 27a28c.

Foreign.

LONDON, November 3.—Refined petroleum 18¾d. Linseed oil 26¾a27s. Turpentine 29s 6d.

ANTWERP, November 2.—Refined petroleum 49f.

LIVERPOOL, November 2.—Cotton excited; sales of 10,000 bales; speculation and export 2,000; American 17,000. California white wheat average 10s 3d a10s 6d; club 10s 6d a10s 9d; red western spring, No. 2 to No. 1, 9s a10s; winter 9s 8d a10s 2d. Flour: western 23s a25s. Corn: western mixed 26s. Oats 5s 3d a5s 6d. Barley 31s 6. Peas 32s 6d. Pork 78s. Beef: prime mess 70s. Lard 47¾s. Turpentine 27s. Lard oil 54s. Petroleum: refined 18¾d; spirits 10¾d.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, November 2. — Cotton quiet, but firm; 10¾c. Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat: scarcely so firm; red $1,15a1,28. Corn firm; 48a49c. Oats quiet; 30a31c. Rye steady; 68c. Barley dull and nominal. Pork steady; $16.50. Lard scarcely so firm; steam $9,50a9,56 1 4; kettle 10a10¼c. Bulk meats steady; 6¾a8¾c. Bacon in fair demand; 7¾a7¾ 8¾a8¾a9¼c. Whisky strong and higher; $1,08. Butter dull and unchanged.

Toledo.

TOLEDO, November 2.—Flour steady. Wheat dull; No. 2 white Wabash $1,30½; No. 3 white Michigan $1,28; extra white Michigan $1,34¼; amber and red seller November $1,22. No. 3 red $1,12; rejected red $1,06 1-2. Corn steady, high mixed 48c, low mixed 47½c; no grade 46¼c; new 42½c. Oats dull; no bids at 30a30½c; white held at 32c; Michigan 32¾c.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, November 2.—Cotton in fair demand; 10¼c. Flour firm and unchanged. Wheat quiet and steady; red $1,10a1,15; amber $1,15a1,20. Corn firm. Pork nominal; bulk shoulders nominal sides 8¼a8 1-2c. Bacon dull; 6¾a 7¾a8¾a9 5-8c. Lard dull; 11 1-2c. Whisky dull; $1,10.

Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, November 2. — Flour dull. Wheat steady; No. 1 Milwaukee $1,24¼; No. 2 $1,12¾; No. 3 $1,00¾. Corn good demand; No. 2 spot 43¾c. Oats steady; No. 2 spot 29½c. Rye quiet and weak; No. 2 spring 83¼c. Barley quiet and weak; No. 2 spring 83¼c. Pork steady; new mess $17; November $17,65a17,75. Bacon quiet; long clear city 8¼a8c. Lard quiet and steady; prime steam 10,10c. Butter dull; western 15a30c. Cheese unsettled; 6a12½c. Whisky unsettled; $1,12a1,13.

Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, November 2.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat: prime grades steady; low and medium dull and heavy; No. 2 western red $1,29; No. 3 do. $1,22; Pennsylvania red $1,28a1,30. Corn: prime white 44a46c; mixed 30a33c. Rye steady; 66a68c. Clover seed dull; 12¾a14c. Provisions dull and heavy. Pork $17,50. Bulk shoulders 6¾a6¾c; clear rib 8¾c loose. Bacon: shoulders 8a8¼c; clear rib 9¾c; hams 10a11c. Lard: refined 11¾a11¾c. Butter dull and weak; western 22a26c. Petroleum nominal; crude 9½c; refined 21¾a11¾c; refined 23¾c bid, 26c asked. Coffee quiet and strong, but unchanged. Whisky dull at $1,13a1,13½. Receipts: wheat 15,000 bush., corn 67,000 bush.; shipments: corn 61,800 bush.

Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, November 2.—Petroleum: refined 26c; crude 15a15½c. Clover-seed in good demand at 14¾a14¾c. Timothy nominal at $4,13¾a4,18¾; Western and Minnesota family $6,25a6,75; Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana $6a6,50; high grades $7,50a8,50. Wheat quiet; Pennsylvania red $1,26; amber $1,34a1,36; white $1,25a1,50. Rye 65a72c. Corn dull; yellow 57a58c; mixed 56; sail 57c; white 55a55½c; new 45a53c. Oats in better demand; fair and prime white 37a42c; mixed and dark 33a36c. Whisky $1,13 for western. Receipts: wheat 38,900 bushels; corn, 41,100 bushels. Exports: corn, 2,904 bushels. Butter weaker; New York and Bradford county extras 32a34, Western 28a30c; Pennsylvania 23a28; firsts 22a23c. Cheese unchanged. Eggs in good demand; western 27a28c.

Foreign.

LONDON, November 3.—Refined petroleum 18¾d. Linseed oil 26¾a27s. Turpentine 29s 6d.

ANTWERP, November 2.—Refined petroleum 49f.

LIVERPOOL, November 2.—Cotton excited; sales of 10,000 bales; speculation and export 2,000; American 17,000. California white wheat average 10s 3d a10s 6d; club 10s 6d a10s 9d; red western spring, No. 2 to No. 1, 9s a10s; winter 9s 8d a10s 2d. Flour: western 23s a25s. Corn: western mixed 26s. Oats 5s 3d a5s 6d. Barley 31s 6. Peas 32s 6d. Pork 78s. Beef: prime mess 70s. Lard 47¾s. Turpentine 27s. Lard oil 54s. Petroleum: refined 18¾d; spirits 10¾d.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, November 2. — Cotton quiet, but firm; 10¾c. Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat: scarcely so firm; red $1,15a1,28. Corn firm; 48a49c. Oats quiet; 30a31c. Rye steady; 68c. Barley dull and nominal. Pork steady; $16.50. Lard scarcely so firm; steam $9,50a9,56 1 4; kettle 10a10¼c. Bulk meats steady; 6¾a8¾c. Bacon in fair demand; 7¾a7¾ 8¾a8¾a9¼c. Whisky strong and higher; $1,08. Butter dull and unchanged.

Toledo.

TOLEDO, November 2.—Flour steady. Wheat dull; No. 2 white Wabash $1,30½; No. 3 white Michigan $1,28; extra white Michigan $1,34¼; amber and seller November $1,22. No. 3 red $1,12; rejected red $1,06 1-2. Corn steady, high mixed 48c, low mixed 47½c; no grade 46¼c; new 42½c. Oats dull; no bids at 30a30½

HOME NEWS.

The probabilities for to-day are rising barometer, southwest to northwest winds, stationary to lower temperature, and continued cloudy, followed by partly cloudy and clear weather.

The Relief Fund.

Treasurer Joseph Laurent reports the following further contributions to the Zug sufferers:

Previously reported, $6,797.07; John Wilson, collector, $41.50; German United Evangelical Church, Allegheny, $15.72; Germam Tuoner Association, Allegheny, $92.10; Thos. Bell, $1.00; Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Company, $25.00; Jas. P. Barr & Co., sundries, $15.00; received through James B. Young, collector, Allegheny cemetery, $10 00; Geo. Teas, $5.00; W Runette & Sons, $5 00; S. W. McCloskey, $2 00; Jas. B. Young & Co., $25 00; Sundries, $20 25; Isaac Reed, collector, $44 50. Total, $7,099.14.

HOMICIDE.

The Gibbons-Edgar Murder—Verdict Guilty of Voluntary Manslaughter.

In the case of the Commonwealth vs. Samuel Gibbons, indicted for the murder of Edgar, the Court charged the jury yesterday morning. The charge was a very elaborate one, His Honor Judge Kirkpatrick, going over the law relating to homicides, and applying it to the facts in development in this case. The jury retired at 11 o'clock, and at 3 o'clock returned a verdict of guilty of voluntary manslaughter. Mr. Reardon, of counsel for defendant, gave notice that they would move for a new trial in arrest of judgment, and file reasons for the same in due time.

The prisoner was but little, if any, affected by the verdict, appearing to take it as a matter of course. He showed no fear or trepidation while the verdict was being received.

SOUTH SIDE BLAZE.

Fire in the Twenty-seventh Ward—Four Houses Destroyed.

Between three and four o'clock yesterday morning a fire occurred in a row of frame buildings on Picnic alley, Twenty-seventh ward, by which four dwellings were destroyed. The alarm was promptly given and the fire department responded as promptly, but on arriving at the scene of the conflagration discovered that there were no fire plugs within a third of a mile of the place. The fire originated in a house occupied by John G. Schadaman and owned by Thos. J. Jack, Esq., which with three adjoining houses were owned and occupied by Theodore and Lewis Frank and Jacob Schadaman. The loss on Jack's house will amount to about $2,500, and it was insured in the Boatman's for $1,000 and the American for $400. Theodore Frank's house was insured for $2,000 and the other for $1,800 both in city companies.

SAFE BURGLARS.

A Very Poor Haul for the Labor.

Some time during Wednesday night burglars succeeded in blowing open the safe in the coal office of Ardary, Dickson & Co., corner of Thirty-first and Liberty streets, Fifteenth ward. They effected an entrance into the office by prying open the back window. After getting inside they endeavored to pick the lock, but being unsuccessful, proceeded to drill holes in the door to strike the lock. Two holes missed, but the third was more successful. They then put in a charge of powder that blew the door clear off its hinges, and smashed it up otherwise. A small iron safe inside the large one was then taken out and carried to a field near by, where it was broken up, and the contents, only amounting to about $6, secured.

Adjoining the office the firm has a large stable, in charge of which is a driving watchman employed by the company. He heard no noise, and was not aware of the robbery until morning. It is singular that no one heard the explosion, as the charge of powder evidently must have been so large as to defy any efforts that were made to muffle the sound. The city detectives who visited the office after the discovery of the robbery, feel confident that it was the work of amateurs. There is no clue to identity.

THE GRAND PARADE.

The Greatest Demonstration of the Campaign.

Orders of Division Marshals—Reports from Business Sources—Committees Appointed—Meetings of the Draymen, Steel Manufacturers and others—A Good Time Coming.

There is every indication that the demonstration on Monday will be the largest political gathering ever assembled in this county. Most of the surrounding town will send delegates, and there will be a general turnout of the Republicans of the county.

The draymen and wagoners of the city met at the Republican Headquarters yesterday morning, Mr. John Boyd in the chair, and took preliminary steps towards participation in the parade. Another meeting will be held in the same place on Friday evening.

A letter has been received from Philadelphia from Major Stark, T. D. E. Du Bree, A. C. Young, C. E Bown and Major Alf. Wehrle announcing that they would act on Col. Hays' staff. They were all members of the Colonel's command in the war.

The mills are preparing wagons, banners, etc. Robitzer has been engaged night and day in getting up cartoons.

Capt. S. A. Barr, of the Errett club, says he has organized 500 men for the procession. They will be dressed in dark clothing, silk hats, white gloves and blue silk badges.

It has been decided, in order to allow the employes of the Copper Works, at Soho, Fourteenth ward, to participate in the turnout, also to cast their votes on Tuesday, not to start the works after Saturday of the present week until Wednesday of the coming week. All the employes of the said works, excepting two, are solid for Hayes, Wheeler, Errett, and the whole Republican ticket.

The Turtle Creek delegation, in command of B. A. Job, will be 125 strong.

Natrona will send 75 men; Armstrong's Station, on the Connellsville Railroad, 90; Buena Vista, 90; Elizabeth, 90.

Chief of Police Hartzell will have a rope stretched to Fifth avenue from Grant to Liberty street, and will have the police stationed on the route to prevent obstructions and interference.

THIRD GRAND DIVISION.

Alderman Philip Hoerr, Marshal of the Third Grand (South Side) Division, for the daylight demonstration, has issued the following:

HEADQUARTERS OF THE THIRD GRAND DIVISION,
PITTSBURGH, November 2, 1876.

General Orders No. 1.

1. In compliance with instructions from the Chief Marshal of the grand Republican demonstration of November 6, 1876. The various marching clubs and all other independent organizations south of the Monongahela and Ohio rivers will form as follows, viz:

The First Division commanded by Marshal Philip Hoerr.

Chief of Staff—Captain John Zeh.

Adjutant General—R. E. Mercer.

Assistant Adjutant Generals—E. G. Kinkham, H. D. Rolfe, S. P. Connor, Fred. Hampe, W. S. Ferguson and A. Stoner.

Mark Donly (comprising all the clubs above the suspension bridge), will form on Carson street, right resting on First street, and on o'clock A. M. in the following order: Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth wards, Twenty-sixth, South Side, Welsh club, South Side independents, Thirtieth ward, Thirty-first ward, Young Men's Republican club, Twenty-eighth ward. All other clubs belonging to this division outside of the city will report to the Division Commander, who will assign them to positions in the line. All carriages, wagons and horsemen will form on the left of the division.

The Second Division, commanded by Marshal F. C. Negley, comprising all the clubs below the Suspension Bridge, will form on Carson street, west of the Suspension bridge, at 10 o'clock A. M., in the following order: Thirty-second ward, Thirty-third ward, Thirty-fifth ward, Fifth wards, Captain Winders, Captain Joseph Graham, Captain A. McQuilly, Captain D. Coffee, Captain W. [illegible] Gleen, Captain B. White [illegible] Captain Wm. R. Bethel [illegible] commander, who [illegible] ons in the line, [illegible] horsemen will [illegible] ion.

[illegible] The East divis- [illegible] e followed by [illegible] West division [illegible] ns on horse- [illegible] marching [illegible] bring up the [illegible]

[illegible] be designated [illegible] f and Adju- [illegible] ant Adjutant [illegible] de camp bus [illegible]

[illegible] adquarters, [illegible] gr, at ten [illegible] HOERR, [illegible] Marshal. [illegible] of Staff. [illegible] ntlemen [illegible] the list of [illegible] ial of the [illegible] seph A. [illegible] as, Geo. [illegible]

[illegible] LICAN }
[illegible] ovember 2, 1876. }

[illegible] Riddell, Esq., Chairman of Committee of Arrangements:

RESPECTED SIR:—I desire to report that the following colored clubs from the North Side will take part in the great Republican demonstration next Monday:

	No.
Allegheny Vigilant club	125
Allegheny Grand Central club	130
Allegheny Fifth and Sixth ward clubs (Captain Bowie)	100
Allegheny T. M. Bayne Vocalists	20
Sewickley and Bellevue clubs	100
Total	455

These clubs are commanded respectively as follows:

Vigilant Club, Harrison Taylor.

Grand Central Club, John W. Jenkins.

Fifth and Sixth Ward Clubs, W. G. Bris.

Sewickley and Bellevue Club, Wm. Warfield.

T. M. Bayne Vocalists Club, D. W. Smallwood.

Very respectfully,

S. A. NEALE.

THE GOVERNOR COMING.

A formal invitation has been extended by Colonel H. B. Hays, Chief Marshal, to General John F. Hartranft, Governor of the State, and staff, inviting them to participate in the demonstration on Monday. There is no doubt but that the invitation will be accepted, and the Governor will be here to review the procession.

THE ERRETT CLUB.

REPUBLICAN HEADQUARTERS,
Pittsburgh, November 2, 1876.

All voters who desire to participate in the Republican daylight demonstration and to join the Russell Errett Marching club, on Monday next, are requested to leave their names at the headquarters of the Committee on Arrangements, corner of Fifth avenue and Smithfield street, third floor. The dress of the corps for this final parade will be dark clothes, white gloves and black silk hats, blue silk badges. The badge will be furnished, on application to Sylvanas A. A. Barr, Marshal of Russell Errett Corps, at headquarters.

SYLVANAS A. BARR,
Marshal.

COMMITTEE APPOINTED.

At a meeting of the draymen, wagoners, &c., held at the rooms of the Committee on Arrangements for the Republican demonstration on Monday next, John Boyd, Esq., in the chair, the following action was taken: The following names were added to the list of the committee and the same now stands as follows:

Daniel Dempsey, Millvale; John Miskimin, Seventh avenue; C. G. Hunter, Frank Ardary, city; John W. Haney, city; Alex Black, Thirty-second street; Jacob Wilbert, of Wilbert & Wallace, Liberty street; John Colvin, Pennsylvania Metal Yard; Nimick & Burns, care of S. O. & P.; John Burns, Second and Grant; T. D. Owens, Sixth ward Radcliffe Weir, Washington street; W. J. Weir, Washington street; James McGibben, Twenty-third ward, Frankstown; Robson & Campbell, Second avenue; John Matthews, care Hussey, Wells & Co.; John Gray, drayman; Robert McMasters, Diamond alley; Wm. Co. Samuel Matthews, care P. Duff & Sons; George McCheney, Fayette street; Campbell, Sixth ward; Wm. McKee, Washington, between Webster and Wylie avenues; James Lamb, Allegheny; Moul & Bro., River avenue, below Chestnut; W. H. Chilcote, Forty-fifth street; Thomas McMichael, Fifth avenue extension; H. J. McCracken, 101 Washington street; C. H. Armstrong, foot of Ross street; David McKee, Bedford and Fulton streets; Wm. Henry, Bedford avenue; John Hogg, drayman, Allegheny; Thomas T. Dare R. Dickey & Co., Water street; Hill, Shannon, at Arbuckles & Co.; Robt. Steen, at Fulton, Bollman & Co., Water street; J. J. Booth, Joseph Hastings, No. 1 Webster avenue; W. H. Neale, Manchester, agent Cleveland & Pittsburgh Railroad; Fred. Gwinner, Allegheny City.

STEEL MEN.

The following firms of steel manufacturers met at the headquarters of Maj. Gen. Pearson last evening, with Col. H. B. Hays Chief Marshal, and reported their firms as preparing for a full representation in Monday's parade: Reese, Graff & Woods, Fort Pitt Works; Miller, Metcalf & Bro., Crescent Works; Smith, Sutton & Co., Labelle Works; Park Bros. & Co., Diamond Works; Singer, Nimick & Co., Sheffield Works, and Hussey, Wells & Co.

THE GRAND CENTRAL BATTALLION.

This battalion will meet at headquarters Wigwam, in the Diamond, Allegheny, this evening, to make arrangements for the parade on Monday next. All those having out uniforms will bring them to headquarters by Monday, the 6th inst.

By order of the Major:

W. C. COOK.

FRED. BEILSTEIN has been elected Chief Marshal and James Hutchison Adjutant General of the Eastern Allegheny Division of the parade next Monday.

SCHURZ AT CITY HALL.

An Immense Meeting.

Hon. Ed. McPherson and Hon. Lorenzo Danford Make Rousing Speeches.

An immense crowd congregated at Old City Hall last night to greet Hon. Carl Schurz, who was announced to deliver a speech in German for the benefit of his many countrymen who live in this city. They turned out in mass, regardless of party, and gave the closest attention to what the great statesman had to say. The meeting was organized by calling Henry Cordier, Esq., to the chair. Mr. Schurz took the stand amidst deafening applause, and for more than an hour directed the attention of his vast audience to the leading issues of the campaign. He dealt some telling blows upon the Democracy, which were vociferously applauded. It has been many a day since such a large and intelligent Pittsburgh audience was so thoroughly satisfied with a political speech. There can be no doubt but great good was done, and we can only regret that it was impossible for us to get a translation of the speech in time for publication to-day.

After concluding his address, Mr. Schurz was driven direct to the Union Depot, where a special car and engine were placed at his service by the Pan Handle Road. Accompanied by his family, he took possession of these comfortable quarters, and was soon on his way to St. Louis.

Address by Hon. E. McPherson.

Hon. Ed. McPherson was next introduced. After the applause which greeted his appearance had subsided, he opened his address by saying he had an abiding faith that Tilden's defeat next Tuesday would be as decisive as it is deserved. And for a reason which Mr. Tilden had himself given in his letter of acceptance, viz; that *"the public mind will no longer accept shams."* Four months' discussion of the character and career of the Democratic candidate has left him stripped of all his many pretenses and exposed as the nakedest shame of the era. Like unto him are those Democratic Representatives in Congress, who, elected in 1874 in Republican districts, have transparently misrepresented their constituents, and are now seeking re-election on the plea of non-partisanship. With Hayes, it is of the utmost importance that we elect a Congress which will sustain his hands, carry out his policy, enact needed laws, and aid him in maintaining the public credit, and effecting the security of personal property and political rights equally and everywhere within the Union.

HOPKINS AND COCHRAN.

The conspicuousness of this great county of Allegheny makes it especially the duty of its gallant Republicans to place themselves shoulder to shoulder with their brother Republicans, and no longer send to Washington for representatives to destroy the vote of the Lancaster and Chester districts. He said he had examined the record of the present representatives in Congress from the Allegheny district, and was free to say that they would be accepted as satisfactory by the Democracy of Berks, or the Tenth legion.

BEN. HILL'S REPRESENTATIVE.

As to Mr. Hopkins, whose constituency he had now the honor of addressing, his record could not but be satisfactory to Ben. Hill himself, for whenever on a political question they both voted in the late session, they always voted together. On the Amnesty bill, in every stage, Mr. Hopkins resisted the efforts of James G. Blaine to secure the poor privilege of offering, and getting a yeas and nays vote upon a simple amendment to the bill. He tyranically used the power given him by Republican voters, to deny to the minority the sacred right of amendment.

Mr. Hopkins, in every form it assumed, from December 15, 1875, to January 17, 1876, steadily recorded himself as voting against any amnesty which did not include Jefferson Davis, but consented to and participated in the total defeat of amnesty, rather than permit the Republican minority to have a vote upon the question. Fifty-one Democrats, being nearly one-third their number, voted that the proposition should be made and voted on, but Mr. Hopkins was one of the one hundred and eleven Democrats who, on this point, stood by Ben. Hill and Reagan and Vicker, in obstinate and relentless opposition.

EMPLOYMENT OF UNION SOLDIERS.

Bad as this is it is not all the subserviency he showed. He alleges, it is said, that Union soldiers were employed by the present Democratic Congress than by the late Republican Congress. This cannot be true. The Republicans had no Confederate employes. The Democratic House has not less than forty-seven. They have a few who were Union soldiers. But no thanks to Mr. Hopkins. For when a resolution was offered directing that Union soldiers should be preferred to Confederates, he smothered the resolution in his Centennial Committee. And again when another like resolution was offered he voted to refer, and bury it in the Committee on Accounts. So that, whatever Union soldiers may be employed they are on the rolls by the grace of the officers who appointed them, and not by influence exerted by Mr. Hopkins' vote in that direction.

CENSURE OF SECESSION.

On one occasion, when both were present, Mr. Hopkins and Mr. Hill separated. On the 13th of March Mr. Baker, of Indiana, offered a resolution declaring the people a "nation," and the compact between them indissoluable, denouncing nullification and secession, and declaring them "treason," and "that the late war of the rebellion for the disenfranchisement of the States was lawless and indefensible on any theory of right or constitutional law." Fifteen Democrats of the House voted for this resolution. All the Southern Democrats, including Mr. Hill, voted against it. Mr. Hopkins dodged!

He then went on to give further facts as to the records of Hopkins and Cochrane, especially that portion relating to the repeal of the election laws, which would have removed all the safeguards which had been thrown around our elections. The Southern Democracy demanded it, and their Northern friends had not the nerve to vote against it. His review of the speeches of Julian and Black was very satisfactory to the audience, the speaker being loudly cheered at every point. His speech, of over half an hour in length was attentively listened to by a large audience.

Hon. Lorenzo Danford's Speech.

After the applause had somewhat subsided which followed the close of Mr. McPherson's speech, Hon. Lorenzo Danford, of Ohio, was introduced, and was greeted with lond and continued cheers.

He said while it was not his purpose to make a political address, he could not be occasion to pass without warning the people of Allegheny county of a great and impending danger ahead. If the next House is Democratic there will be no Democrat elected Speaker, possibly Blackburn, of Kentucky, or Sam. Cox, of New York, the servant tool of the free traders. The vote for Speaker is one of the most important votes a Congressman is called upon to cast, as he has the formation of all committees.

A SIGNIFICANT EVENT.

The speaker referred to the day on which the members of the last Congress were marshalled before the Speaker to take the oath of office. Down from the Republican side marched one hundred and nine men, who with conscience clear and hearts aright lifted up their hands and swore before heaven that they had never borne arms against their country, had never aided or abetted treason, nor done aught to disfranchise them. Then down the other side marched the Democratic members, sixty-five of whom could not say this, but who were compelled to take the oath after it was modified through the clemency of the Republican party—promising not to be disloyal in the future. These men had been Democrats before the war, during the war, and since the war, and Democrats they will live and die. (A voice—"And be d—d.") And when the Day of Doom comes, and Gabriel, standing with one foot on the sea and the other upon the land, sounds the trump calling the dead to judgment, these fellows will peep out from behind their tombstones and ask if there are any radicals in the procession. (Laughter.) Has Ben. Hill, or any one of his followers, ever offered an apology for their treason, or showed the least sign of repentance? On the contrary, they have been defiant, asserting that they were in the house of their fathers, and there they would stay.

OPPOSED TO TARIFF.

These men have taken every opportunity to show their hostility to a protective tariff law, and it now behooves the manufacturing section of this county to see that their interests. The South has no such interests, and free trade, while not benefiting them any, will not be a positive injury.

Their cry of reform is a sham. In Philadelphia they have an independent reform banner stretched in front of their State headquarters. Behind it were a lot of those model reformers preparing and sending out thousands of forged tax receipts. It would not be much out of the way to arrest any person found behind one of those reform banners. In almost every instance you would catch a mess of graceless political tricksters. Tilden has one of these banners in front of his headquarters, and we know there would be no mistake made in "pulling" the whole concern.

TILDEN AND JOB.

At a late day Tilden finds it necessary to write a letter by way of explanation, pledging himself to do certain things that the party is opposed to and vice versa. He says to the people not to pay any attention to the party, as he is the reformer, and in him alone are the people asked to put their trust. Suppose Samuel was called up as poor old Job was on one occasion and asked a few pointed questions by Uncle Sam—not where he was when the foundations of the world were laid, or when the United States were established, but where he was when the nation was in peril? He was a political leader and prominent man. Was he found holding up the tired hands of the great Lincoln and counseling him to stand firmly for the Union? No. But like Jere Black he was poring over the pages of the Constitution to find the authority for coercing a seceding State, and never found it. He was in public life through all these long years, yet has no record, save that he could not find in his copy of the Constitution where the power to coerce a State was delegated to the nation.

THAT REMINDS ME.

That reminds me of a predicament of a certain minister of the established church, who was called upon to visit a man who had been badly gored by an ox. The man was dying, and his anxious wife urged the minister to hasten with the prayer. Page by page he turned through his prayer book until the last one was turned, when he sadly informed the afflicted wife, and friends that there was no prayer in the book for a man who had been gored by an ox. [Laughter and applause.] A good, old-fashioned, off-hand prayer would have met this case, as well as the sensible, off-hand call of Lincoln for 75,000 troops to meet the case of the nation when it was being gored by the Southern ox.

DUTY OF THE HOUR.

The duty of the hour is to stand by the colors. Let no man falter in this hour of the country's need. It is necessary that the next Congress be able to resist the encroachments of the South, and check its threatened raid upon the National Treasury. Let Allegheny county come to the rescue as it did once before. In 1860 the first dispatch that went over the wires on the night of the election was from a gentleman of this city, whose name is not now known. It was in these words:

"Allegheny county gives ten thousand majority for Lincoln, and of such is the kingdom of Heaven." [Immense applause.]

THE COURT RECORD.

A Complete Record of the Proceedings in the Courts Yesterday.

Supreme Court.

(Before Chief Justice Agnew and Justices Sharswood, Mercur, Gordon, Paxson and Woodward.)

The case of Frew et al., plaintiffs in error, vs. Robert J. Clark, known as the "Bond of Friendship Case," came up for argument yesterday. The case was previously argued and the judgment of the Court below affirmed, but the Court was divided on the question of the admission of Clark as a witness, three of the judges dissenting from the opinion. Subsequently a re-argument was ordered on that point alone, which was discussed yesterday by Messrs. Marshall and Hampton for plaintiff in error, and Mr. Acheson contra.

Rowand vs. Clark. Error to the Common Pleas No. 1. Argued by Marshall for plaintiff in error and Baldwin contra.

Neel vs. Steiner. Error to the Common Pleas No. 2. Argued by Marshall for plaintiff in error and Carnahan contra.

U. S. District Court.

(Before Judge Ketcham.)

The case of Wm. Metcalf et al. vs. Jas. H. Abraham. Action to determine whether defendant was a member of the firm of Wettach, Couch & Co. On trial.

The bankruptcy case of C. Lichtenberger & Co., of Chicago, vs. M. Weil & Co., of this city, previously reported on trial, was resumed and concluded. This case grew out of the burning of McPhilamy's flouring mill at Sharpsburg about a year since, by which a large stock of grain owned by debtors was destroyed. The defendants, Meier Weil and Jacob Oxenhirt, made an answer to the petition in bankruptcy, denying the allegations set forth, and demanded a jury. The case excited considerable attention.

In the matter of the Nation Trust Company an injunction was issued against Mary Ruslaugh, restraining her from proceeding on an execution obtained in the Common Pleas Court No. 1, of Allegheny county, the bankrupts claiming that the composition approved by the Court included the claim.

John B. McCaleb, bankrupt, of Westmoreland county. Assignee's return to order for sale of certain real estate was presented and confirmed absolutely, and sale of other real estate confirmed nisi.

Huff, Lloyd & Duff, debtors, Westmoreland county. George T. Huff having filed an answer and demanded a trial by jury, the same was allowed.

W. Orr, bankrupt, Allegheny City. Order made for the sale of book accounts and real estate.

Joseph A. Alerrell, bankrupt, Erie county. The assignee's return to order for sale of certain personal property to Capt. W. H. Guy, of Moon Tp. Secretaries—Joseph McLarn, Washington county; John Curry, of Moon; John Wilson, Beaver county. Thos. H. Hare to the chair, who was supported by the following Vice Presidents and Secretaries:

Henry W. Jones, Hon. John McGraw, John McDonald, Esq., Samuel Roberts, B. F. Pulprus, Philip Peterson, E. E. Smith, Walton Woolsey, Esq., Wesley Johnston, Paul Carpenter, Henry Douglass, Samuel Adams, Joseph McGruder, Henry Stoner.

Secretaries—Geo. Clark, Thos. H. Johnson, Joseph Fox, Wm. S. Roau, Wm. Harris.

Mr. Forten was introduced and delivered an eloquent address of an hour's length. The great issues were fully discussed. S. A. Neale followed in a warm appeal to loyal men for the national and county ticket.

The Thos. M. Bayne vocalists rendered some excellent glees.

Hon. John H. Hare then delivered a brief address and the meeting closed with three cheers for Hayes, Wheeler and the county ticket.

POLE RAISING.

The Democratic stronghold at Shousetown was invaded last evening by the Sharon Cavalry Guards and the Sewickley Republican marching clubs, to assist the residents of that town in raising a magnificent Republican pole, under the directions of Capt. "Lou" McCormick. The pole, which is 160 feet high and one of the finest raised in the county, was elevated without the slightest accident or delay, after which a meeting was organized by calling Capt. C. H. Johnston, of the Sewickley club, to the chair, who introduced Col. Jos. S. Haymaker as orator of the evening. Col. Haymaker entertained the large and attentive audience in his usual happy and attractive manner for an hour, when the meeting adjourned with three rousing cheers and a tiger for the whole Republican ticket. Every person left satisfied that the pole-raising was a grand success.

GRAND MEETING AT CLINTON.

One of the grandest Republican demonstrations ever witnessed in this part of Allegheny county, took place in Clinton on Saturday night; it called to remembrance the old times of 1840. The bad weather did not seem to dampen the enthusiasm of the people. Early in the evening the people began to pour in, in Knoxdale and the marching clubs with their bands and torches in full blaze, coming in from every direction, all mounted on horseback, to the number of some three hundred, made things about as lively as any Republican could wish. The Findley township marching club, numbering over one hundred mounted men, formed an escort to receive the different clubs. After the clubs were all in line, they marched through the principal streets. After the parade, the clubs were furnished with refreshments by the ladies. A meeting was then organized by the selection of the following officers: Chairman—Dr. Graham, of Frankford, Beaver county. Vice Presidents—J. C. Christy, Beaver county; Stephen Smith, Washington county; Gen. Negley, Sheffield township. Capt. W. H. Guy, of Moon Tp. Secretaries—Joseph McLarn, Washington county; John Curry, of Moon; John Wilson, Beaver county. Dr. Graham on the chair, made a short speech, and then introduced Jacob H. Miller, of Pittsburgh. Mr. Miller received the record of the Democratic party as a reform party in not a very flattering light, and closed by introducing Major Thos. F. Slagle, who occupied the ballance of the time. Mr. Slagle held the audience to the last, although standing in the street in the mud and rain, until a late hour. At the close three rousing cheers went up from the crowd for the speakers, and three more for the next President and Vice President, Hayes and Wheeler, and three more for Col. Bayne, our candidate for Congress.

B.

MONONGAHELA CITY.

Every arrangement possible for the comfort and accommodation of visiting clubs to Monongahela City Saturday evening has been completed. The demonstration at that place promises to be one of the finest ever held in the Monongahela Valley, and the boys who go up from here will find the "latest thing out."

EAST END RALLY.

The Republicans of the East End turned out *en masse* last evening to hear the issues discussed. The meeting had been advertised to take place at the corner of Frankstown and Lincoln avenues, but a heavy rain storm prevailing at the time appointed for the organization of the assemblage, it was decided to hold it in the large hall lately occupied by Capitain Aull's company of Duquesne Greys for an armory, and thither the large crowd repaired completely filling the spacious drill room. Among the large number of visitors present from various wards and townships were the fine Hayes and Wheeler Marching Club of Wilkinsburg, and the Thirty-first ward Glee Club. The latter organization entertained the crowd with several stirring campaign songs, which were sung with great spirit, and elicited much applause.

The meeting was called to order by Capt. W. H. Guy, who proposed the following list of officers, and they were elected by acclamation:

President—James Fitzsimmons.

Vice Presidents—George Finley, Thomas W. Lindsay, Edward Smith, John G. Young, Mathew Denholm, Max Conrad, A. W. Strauthers, H. H. Huber, C. R. Martin, Wm. Stevenson, Daniel Hilty, Warren W. Watties, Geo. Cook.

Secretaries—Jay T. Howard, John S. Davidson, John W. Martin. Wm. Goewey and reporters of the press.

The President, on taking the chair, made a neat and pointed address, at the close of which he introduced Maj. Gen. S. M. Hardphrys, who spoke for about three-quarters of an hour in his happiest vein, making some telling points against the enemy, which were loudly applauded.

Hon. Thos. Howard and Samuel Harper, Esq., also address the meeting.

MEETING AT THE COPPER WORKS.

A large and enthusiastic meeting was held last night at the Copper Works, on Second avenue, Fourteenth ward, Pittsburgh. The following officers were chosen by acclamation:

Chairman—W. H. Johns, Esq.

Vice Presidents—John Grey, Wm. Reese, Wm. Grant, Jos. Evans, Henry B. Jones, Edward Davis, Sr. The Fourteenth ward Welsh club was in attendance. The heavy rain fall delayed the organization of the meeting until after eight o'clock. After organizing addresses were delivered by Colonel Richard Realf, Hon. Joseph M. Gazzam, next State Senator, from this district, and Joseph S. Haymaker, Esq. After the addresses, three rousing cheers were given for Hayes, Wheeler, Erret Bayne, Gazzam and the whole Republican ticket, after which the meeting adjourned.

SAW MILL RUN RALLY.

Notwithstanding the terrible rain and wind storm that visited the vicinity of the Thirty-fifth ward, last evening, there was a very large and enthusiastic meeting at the Old Stone tavern, which was presided over by Robert Gray, Esq., with the following Vice Presidents: Captain James H. Graham, William Bell, Captain Wesley McDonald, James Gray, Thomas Fording, James P. Vierheller, Alex. Cargo, John L. Vaughan and A. G. Deny.

Secretary—Albert Graham.

The meeting was addressed by Major Russell Errett and H. A. Collier, Esq., and entertained by the West End Glee Club with some of their choice selections. Previous to the meeting, a large procession, composed of the Thirty-fifth and Thirty-sixth wards, and Chartiers Hayes, Wheeler and Errett clubs, numbering some three hundred and fifty men, traversed the principal streets of Temperanceville, attracting general attention and admiration. The meeting as a whole was the largest held in the valley during the campaign.

Cataract Extracted by Dr. Sadler

Mrs. Ann Sweeney, corner Thirtieth and Sarah streets, South Side, who had a cataract extracted from her right eye on Wednesday, is feeling remarkably well, having had no pain, and the sight is clear. A speedy recovery and good sight are expected. Yesterday the doctor operated on his youngest patient with cataract, it being the infant son of Chris. Painter, West Elizabeth, Pa., only four months old.

New Styles Ladies' Coats

can now be had at Messrs. F. H. Eaton & Co.'s, No. 25 Fifth avenue, in part as follows:

Rough Beaver	$ 2 50 to $10 50
Basket Cloth, Long Coats	9 00 to 30 00
New Style Dolmans	17 00 to 50 00

Men's Rubber Half Soles. Tanners' grease in small boxes, and French Kid Paste to blacken and soften all kinds of Kid Shoes, for sale by

C. H. DIETRICH,
160 Smithfield street.

Only $1.25

For a pair of ladies' lasting leather foxed gaiters, at G. D. Simen's, 78 Ohio street, Allegheny.

Elegant Parlor Suits.

A very excellent and cheap assortment of the latest styles of furniture, at the lowest prices in the city at James Milliken & Co.'s 99 Smithfield street.

Star Button Fasteners

for family use, for putting on Buttons on Shoes or Clothing. Price 25 cents per box, at C. H. Dietrich's, 160 Smithfield street.

Court Brevities.

In the U. S. Circuit Court yesterday, Supervisors of elections were appointed in seventy districts of this county, and for twenty districts in the city of Scranton.

IN our report of Orphan's Court business yesterday, it was stated that the account of the executors of Thomas Davidson was postponed, which was an error, as the account was passed.

AN injunction was granted yesterday against Mary Buslaugh to restrain her from proceeding with a case in the Common Pleas Court against the Nation Trust Company. L. M. Morris, in behalf of the stockholders, petitioned for the injunction, alleging that the suit instituted with the bankruptcy proceedings, hence the injunction.

Two wills were filed in the Register's office yesterday for probate. One was that of Maria Franciska Gimber, late of Allegheny, dated October 7, 1876, and appointing Catharine Heimberger, executrix. The other was the will of Mary Jorden, late of this city. The document is dated August 6th, 1876, and appoints Richard Jorden executor.

DR. M. H. FROSS, of Allegheny city, who was convicted on six indictments for dealing in counterfeit money, was called up for sentence yesterday. Mr. Gibson, his attorney, made a strong appeal in his behalf. He was sentenced on four indictments to pay a fine of $1,000 and undergo an imprisonment of one year in the Penitentiary in each case, and sentence was suspended in two cases.

THE case of the Commonwealth vs. Samuel A. Jordon, of Collier township, who was indicted on oath of John Wilkinson, Jr., with removing a landmark came up for trial yesterday. It appears that the parties who own adjoining farms, had some dispute about a dividing line, and upon agreement submitted the matter to two surveyors who established a line which they agreed to accept. Subsequently Mr. Wilkinson disposed of the coal under his property, and Mr. Stilley was employed to survey it, at which Mr. Jordon alleges, he ran the line over onto his, Jordon's land at one point. Stone were put in and a fence erected by Mr. Wilkinson on this new line, which were removed by Mr. Jordon, and for this he was indicted. The Court on hearing the testimony informed the jury that the Commonwealth had not made out a case and they could not find a verdict of guilty, and suggested that the property in dividing the costs between the parties, which was done. Both defendant and prosecutor are reputable men, but dividing lines are always troublesome, and the best of men will quarrel about them.

More About Carpets.

Good housekeepers know how important it is to have good carpets on the floors, and good housekeepers in and around Pittsburgh know that these can be had in the greatest variety of design, material, color and price at the great carpet house of Oliver McClintock & Co., No. 33 Fifth avenue. There has been laid in for the present fall's trade an immense supply of everything known to the carpet trade—carpets, oil cloths, mattings, druggets, rugs, mats, &c., a stock that is unequaled elsewhere in the city. The assortment has been kept up by the daily arrival of new goods, and every department is up to their standard of supremacy. Messrs. McClintock & Co., knowing their advantages and the great inducements that they are enabled to offer, confidently ask a comparison of goods and prices.

THE CAMPAIGN.

Local Political Notes—Meetings in and About the Cities.

THERE was a grand Republican rally at Greensburg, Westmoreland county, last evening. The meeting, which was one of the largest ever held in the county, was addressed by Hon. Morton McMichael, of Philadelphia, and several local speakers.

WE ARE credibly informed that in a single election district in this county, containing a population of about 500—quite a number of old live Democrats are pledged to vote the whole Republican ticket on the 7th inst.—the names of fifteen thus pledged were given. The men are not office seekers, but caring only for good times, have wisely concluded that the best way to prevent the times from becoming much worse is to continue the Republican party in power.

A MASS MEETING of Republicans of the Fifteenth ward will be held this evening on Thirty-sixth street, which will be addressed by Hon. Mr. King, of Baltimore.

THE COLORED VOTERS.

A great Republican meeting in Allegheny Diamond, came off last evening under the auspices of the Republican marching clubs of the city. The speakers' carriage, in which were Hon. Wm. D. Forten, Wm. Nesbit, Esq., of Altoona, and Granville S. Woodson, of Pittsburgh, were escorted to the Diamond by the Allegheny Grand Central club, commanded by Capt. John W. Jenkins.

The meeting was organized by calling the Hon. John H. Hare to the chair, who was supported by the following Vice Presidents and Secretaries:

Henry W. Jones, Hon. John McGraw, John McDonald, Esq., Samuel Roberts, B. F. Pulprus, Philip Peterson, E. E. Smith, Walton Woolsey, Esq., Wesley Johnston, Paul Carpenter, Henry Douglass, Samuel Adams, Joseph McGruder, Henry Stoner.

Secretaries—Geo. Clark, Thos. H. Johnson, Joseph Fox, Wm. S. Roau, Wm. Harris.

Mr. Forten was introduced and delivered an eloquent address of an hour's length. The great issues were fully discussed. S. A. Neale followed in a warm appeal to loyal men for the national and county ticket.

The Thos. M. Bayne vocalists rendered some excellent glees.

Hon. John H. Hare then delivered a brief address and the meeting closed with three cheers for Hayes, Wheeler and the county ticket.

POLE RAISING.

The Democratic stronghold at Shousetown was invaded last evening by the Sharon Cavalry Guards and the Sewickley Republican marching clubs, to assist the residents of that town in raising a magnificent Republican pole, under the directions of Capt. "Lou" McCormick. The pole, which is 160 feet high and one of the finest raised in the county, was elevated without the slightest accident or delay, after which a meeting was organized by calling Capt. C. H. Johnston, of the Sewickley club, to the chair, who introduced Col. Jos. S. Haymaker as orator of the evening. Col. Haymaker entertained the large and attentive audience in his usual happy and attractive manner for an hour, when the meeting adjourned with three rousing cheers and a tiger for the whole Republican ticket. Every person left satisfied that the pole-raising was a grand success.

GRAND MEETING AT CLINTON.

One of the grandest Republican demonstrations ever witnessed in this part of Allegheny county, took place in Clinton on Saturday night; it called to remembrance the old times of 1840. The bad weather did not seem to dampen the enthusiasm of the people. Early in the evening the people began to pour in, in Knoxdale and the marching clubs with their bands and torches in full blaze, coming in from every direction, all mounted on horseback, to the number of some three hundred, made things about as lively as any Republican could wish. The Findley township marching club, numbering over one hundred mounted men, formed an escort to receive the different clubs. After the clubs were all in line, they marched through the principal streets. After the parade, the clubs were furnished with refreshments by the ladies. A meeting was then organized by the selection of the following officers: Chairman—Dr. Graham, of Frankford, Beaver county. Vice Presidents—J. C. Christy, Beaver county; Stephen Smith, Washington county; Gen. Negley, Sheffield township. Capt. W. H. Guy, of Moon Tp. Secretaries—Joseph McLarn, Washington county; John Curry, of Moon; John Wilson, Beaver county. Dr. Graham on the chair, made a short speech, and then introduced Jacob H. Miller, of Pittsburgh. Mr. Miller received the record of the Democratic party as a reform party in not a very flattering light, and closed by introducing Major Thos. F. Slagle, who occupied the ballance of the time. Mr. Slagle held the audience to the last, although standing in the street in the mud and rain, until a late hour. At the close three r